INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I1

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
I2

VOL. XIX NO. 140— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MOVE TO RESTART CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN U. P.

"Government Not Observing Truce"

MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

(From Our Correspondent).
LUCKNOW, June 15.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee met at Lucknow on 13th and 14th inst. to consider the situation created by the economic condition of tenants and Government repression. After two days' discussion the committee endorsed the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi and advised both Zamindars and tenants to act accordingly.

There was a concensus of opinion among those present that the Provincial Government is not observing the terms of the Truce.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED

In many districts, particularly, Barabanki and Rae Bareilly orders are being freely passed under Sec. 144 prohibiting meetings. Congressmen are finding themselves handicapped. They are anxious to see that the Agrarian question is solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Similarly they are anxious to see that they give no occasion to be blamed for the breach of the Truce terms but this free use of Sec. 144 and prosecutions under Sections 107, 108 of Congressmen and tenants is coming their way.

There was a proposal before the committee to inform the Working Committee of the Congress that the Provincial Government is not observing the Truce and to seek its permission to restart the campaign of civil disobedience, but there were many who thought it would be better to approach the Working Committee with definite examples of the breach and therefore, on their suggestion, committees have been appointed to visit different places to investigate the allegations and submit their reports within the next ten days when the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee will meet and, if necessary, approach the Working Committee for the necessary sanction.

R. T. Conference And Safeguards

TORIES WANT AN ASSURANCE.

LONDON, June 15.

The definition of the Premier's reference, in his letter to Mr. Baldwin dated 5th June to safeguards in the interest of India was requested in the House of Commons by Sir William Davidson who affirmed that the British Round Table Conference Delegates last January stipulated for safeguards of fuller and wider character and also laid down that adequate safeguards were indispensable in the interests not only of India but also of Britain.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he did not follow distinction between attitude in his letter and that which he had declared on behalf of Government at the end of the Round Table Conference.

Sir W. Davidson said that the Premier himself had limited the safeguards to safeguards in the interests of India and urged that it was most desirable before the delegates came to Britain to make it quite clear that the present safeguards were indispensable not only in the interests of India but also in the interests of Britain.

Mr. MacDonald replied, "I am obliged to Sir W. Davidson for drawing attention of everyone concerned to what might be construed as a discrepancy but which as far as I am concerned is not a discrepancy at all."

BRITISHERS IN BURMA

At qustion time in the House of Commons Mr. Benn said that he was satisfied that all possible measures were being taken to ensure safety of British residents in Burma. Earl Winterton asked what course had been taken to protect the lives of Indians there. Mr. Benn said, "That is one of most disquieting features of situation. We are doing everything to assist Government."—Reuter.

Mahatma's Services In The Boer War.

—:o:—

"REMOVED WOUNDED UNDER FIRE AT SPION KOP."

GANDHIJI INTERVIEWED

Mentioned In Gen. Buller's Dispatch And Received A War Medal.

BORSAD, June 15.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press regarding the controversy in respect of his services in the Boer War, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"The Indian Ambulance Corps numbering over 1,100 reached Chieveley camp near Colenso after dusk just after the battle in which Lieutenant Roberts was killed. I received orders from Col. Gallwey that the deceased Lieutenant's body had to be immediately removed. We had then hardly pitched the tents.

THANKS FROM GALLWEY

I set seven men, not "coolies," but educated men, who returned late at night and I received special thanks from Col. Gallwey for the prompt attention and was next day invited through Dr. Booth to meet him in his tent.

It is quite true that on this occasion there was no question of firing line, hostilities having been suspended for the collection of the wounded. It is also true that despite our desire to work under fire, we were told that we would not be allowed to do so but after the reverse at Spion-Kop, the situation became grave.

REMOVED WOUNDED UNDER FIRE

General Buller came to my tent and said he would be grateful if we would enter the firing zone in order to remove nearly 60 wounded from the foot of Spin Kop. My companious and I were delighted to have this privilege and led by Major Bapty, we crossed the pontoon, entered firing zone and removed the wounded including General Woodgate, Major Scott Moncrief and other officers and carried them on stretchers 25 miles.

MENTIONED IN THE DISPATCHES.

We were again within the firing zone at Vaal Krantz soon after Kop. For these and general services I was mentioned in General Buller's dispatch and with over 20 leaders was recipient of a War Meday".—A. P.

MAHATMA'S HEROISM IN BOER WAR.

Frenchman Supports Gallwey's Contention.

LONDON, June 14.

Cape Town.—Frank, a French inhabitant of Cape Town, who fought at Colenso as staff sergeant, upholds Major-General Sir Thomas Gallwey's contention (cabled on 12th inst.) and says that "Gandhi was a non-combatant member of the volunteer stretcher bearer corps who was five miles away with Buller's army. He arrived on the scene only when the battle was over."

The London cable of 12th inst. referred to above reads as under:

"Major-General Sir Thomas Gallwey has promptly contradicted the remarks of the Rev. C. F. Andrews with regard to Mr. Gandhi's heroic military services in the Boer War in the course of a lecture at St. Edmund's Church in the City this week.

"Mr. Andrews dilated on Mr. Gandhi's heroism in rescuing the wounded under fire and helping to carry Field Marshal Lord Roberts's only son, from the battlefield at Colenso, where he was mortally wounded, to a distant camp."—Reuter.

MR. ANDREWS' REPLY AND GALLWEY'S REJOINDER.

(Later).—Mahatma Gandhi's work at Colenso continues to be the subject matter of hot controversy. The "Morning Post" publishes Mr. Andrews' documented reply (mentioned in the cable of June 12) which concludes with the suggestion that Major-General Sir T. Gallwey is mistaken in his impression owing to passage of years.

Major-General Sir T. Gallwey, in an interview, rejoins that he remembers the incident at Colenso perfectly, and adds that it is just possible that some coolies arrived after the engagement "just to have a look round", but in any case they were not under fire for there was a kind of armistic while the British and Boers collected their wounded.—Reuter.

ESCAPE OF BURMESE PRISONERS— A MYSTERY.

—:o:—

39 Men And One Woman's Bid For Liberty

3 PRISONERS KILLED: ONE SHOT AT.

RANGOON, June 15.

A communique states: The escape from Nyaunglebin sub-jail took place on Friday afternoon when the undertrial prisoners 15 in number who had been attending the court were brought back. They were escorted by three policemen and after they had been taken inside the lock-up and before they had been shut into the inner cage, three or four of them whose handcuffs had been removed soms dahs and overpowered the police, several of whom were injured.

A MYSTERY

They then, in some way which is not yet clear, obtained possession of police carbines and escaped. They fired a few stray shots at the neighbouring houses at Nyaunglebin and made their way east, and it is believed, crossed Semaung into Shwegyin sub-division.

31 MEN AND ONE WOMAN ESCAPE

The number of persons who escaped is 3 men and one woman. Three surrendered the same night, but the rest and still at large, having with them 20 police carbines, five other guns, and about 800 rounds of ammunition. Twenty-six other prisoners in the lock-up did not attempt to escape and two of them were shot at by their fellow prisoners for refusing to follow them.

2 PRISONERS SHOT AT

Two prisoners were shot at by the Sub-Inspector, one being killed and one wounded. The escaped prisoners are being followed up by the police and enquiry is being held into the responsibility for the affair. The prisoners are not connected with the rebellion. The sub-jail is situated some distance from the police lines and at the time of prisoners escape only six police were present.—A.P.

EGYPTIAN GOVT.'S BAN ON OPPOSITION

Attempts To Avoid It Fail

TROOPS PREVENT MOTOR-CAR EXCURSION

LONDON, June 14.

Cairo.—Coils of barbed wire and cordons of troops are blocking the roads leading from Cairo to Menufia province to prevent motor-car excursion to Menufia, planned for to-morrow by the Wafd and the Liberal Opposition Parties. The railway station is also under military control. This is the third time the Opposition will have attempted to evade the Government ban on its activities, two previous attempts being during the election campaign when the Wafd and Liberal leaders attempted to visit Provinces and urge boycott of elections. Both the efforts were frustrated by Government.—Reuter.

EXCURSION STEAMER CAPSIZES

300 PASSENGERS DIE: 100 SAVED.

LONDON, June 15.

St. Nazaires.—A frightful death-roll is feared on a small excursion steamer, named "St. Philibert," believed to have had over five hundred people on board, which is reported to have foundered in a gale off the Estuary of Loire.

(Later).—The steamer "St. Philibert" in the morning conveyed between 500 and 600 members of the Co-operative Union for excursion to the Island of Noir Moutiers and returned from there at 1 p.m. in a gale which increased in force. It is believed that the passengers crowded on one side of the vessel in order to shelter themselves from the wind causing the vessel to capsize. The report of the disaster emanated from the light-house at Cape St. Gildas. A tug is rushing to the spot to investigate.

There is little hope of further survivors from the "St. Philibert." It is known that 300 members have perished. About 100 were saved owing to their remaining at Noir Moutier refusing to re-embark in bad weather.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 15.

The swiftness of the St. Philbert disaster is proved by fact that tug rushed to spot immediately after the light-house keeper and witnessed the sinking of the vessel and only found one survivor and bodies of three women. A pilot boat later brought in seven more survivors and another body. Other searching craft returned emptyhanded. Most of the victims hailed from Nantes from where excursion started at nine yesterday morning.—Reuter.

Gandhiji For Italy?

MUSSOLINI'S INVITATION.

The Bombay correspondent of "The Hindu" understands that Signor Mussolini has invited Mahatmaji to visit Italy.

MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S TRIP TO TIBET.

Report Denied.

BANGALORE, June 15.

It is stated on the highest authority that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's forthcoming Himalayan pilgrimage has for its destination Lake Khailas which His Highness proposes to reach via Almora. Lhasa is not the objective, and His Highness is not likely to proceed further than Lake Kailas for the present.—A.P.

INDIA'S GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD ADVANCE.

Pacifist M.P. Admits Efficacy Of Gandhiji's Non-Violent Fight.

ASKS BRITISH GOVT. TO TAKE COURAGE AND OFFER INDEPENDENCE TO INDIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, June 15.

The efficacy of Gandhiji's non-violent fight was recognised by Mr. Walter Ayles, M.P., who lecturing in Gower Street Hostel admitted that though no nation in history had obtained independence without warfare, he as a Pacifist, believed India was about to win without arms. Though there was a majority at present in Parliament for Dominion Status he believed that if the Government had courage to offer independence to India, India would welcome the retention of British connection in terms of free comradeship.

INDIA'S GREATEST CONTRIBUTION.

Gandhiji's non-violent campaign had done more to save India from armed revolution and brought independence nearer than anything could have done says a cable to the "Hindu." This was India's greatest contribution to world advance.

The "Observer" says the position in India is becoming a swirl of cross-currents. Separate electorates have to be conceded to the minority community. Regarding Patiala's revolt he thinks the rejection of federation would destroy R. T. Conference.

The Elbourne Conservative candidate for by-election makes India a prominent election issue. He says from henceforth essential boycott of British goods must cease, preference must be given to British goods against foreign importations in Indian markets.

MR. ACHUT BALWANT KOLHATKAR DEAD

Well-Known Marathi Journalist And Versatile Man Of Letters.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Achut Balwant Kolhatkar, the well-known Marathi journalist, which took place in Bombay on Monday evening at 5-30 p.m. at his residence. Mr. Kolhatkar, who of late, had been keeping indifferent health, was ailing for the last week. He leaves behind him a widow, a son and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Mr. Kolhatkar who hailed from a well-known Brahmin family of Maharashtra was born at Wai in 1879. After taking his Law degree, he practised for a time. He somehow did not take to his profession kindly but was naturally attracted to the domain of literature for which from his early childhood, he showed a particular fascination. He had the gift of a facile pen and his brilliant exposition of Vedantic philosophy and lore through "Shriti Bodh" and "Usha" and other Marathi magazines have enriched Marathi literature and will be admired by successive generations of Marathi readers.

CAUGHT IN WHIRPOOL OF NATIONALISM.

In the prime of his youth the young Kolhatkar was caught in the whirpool of nationalism. He began his political career as an ardent follower of the late Lokmanya Tilak and continued to be in the vanguard of national activities in Maharashtra during the Bengal Partition Agitation days. But unfortunately as a result of the unhappy controversy regarding the Swaraj or Home Rule funds he lost much of his popularity.

EDITOR OF "SANDESH".

But in spite of the change in fortune in his public life, Mr. Kolhatkar, with his characteristic doggedness and pertinacity continued to run his daily paper "Sandesh" which had a meteoric career in the world of Marathi journalism. His crisp versatile Marathi has so far been not approached by any Marathi journalist.

Marathi journalism, in those days was a dull affair, dealing as it did only with the political events of the day. But it was left to Mr. Kolhatkar to infuse a human touch in Marathi journalism and make his paper a real 'live wire' so that the ordinary man in the street could take an interest in reading it. "The Letters of Vatsala Vahini"—the gossipy corner of "Sandesh" was a feature that was soon copied by many papers but hardly approached and never excelled so far. Mr. Kolhatkar showed a fine sense of news—a side of journalism that was neglected in those days and though the "high-brows" of Marathi journalism accuse him of degrading his paper to the level of yellow journalism, the credit of brightening Marathi newspapers belongs to him. After the passing away of his paper "Sandesh" Mr. Kolhatkar edited a number of weeklies and at the time of his death was the editor of the daily "Prabhat".

HIS MAJESTY'S GUEST.

Mr. Kolhatkar in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune through which he passed managed to keep his sense of humour and genial temperament. During the last Civil Disobedience Movement, both he and his wife did "active service", both being jailed in succession as Presidents of the "War Council" of Bombay.

The funeral takes place to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 in the morning.

HINDU WOMAN'S RIGHT TO INHERITANCE

Leave For Official Motion.

BANGALORE, June 15.

The budget session of the Mysore Legislative Council commenced to-day Sir Mirza Ismail presiding. The Council unanimously adopted official motion for leave to introduce Bill amending the Hindu Law regarding women's right of inheritance.

Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao moving the proposal referred to the support the Bill had received from eminent authorities in law. Several members spoke supporting the motion.—A. P.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

Syllabus And Fees Decided.

SIMLA, June 15.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee at to-day's meeting decided that the cost of three years training per candidate should be Rs. 4,600 inclusive of all expenses but excluding vacation expenses and the cost of civil clothes. The three year course is similar to that followed in Japan and Canada. As regards syllabus, it was decided to have nine months course and three months vacation.—A. P.

GOVT. ENCOUNTER UNSETTLED WEATHER

Snap Tory Division.

BUT "MAC" RISES EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

LONDON, June 15.

Government is encountering unsettled weather. While it was engaged with the Liberal allies to-day in attempt to patch up serious differences over its Land-Tax proposals which will be discussed by the House of Commons to-morrow night, it met with unexpected rebuff on the same question early in this afternoon's sitting.

"MAC" RISES TO OCCASION.

A Conservative amendment was moved modifying the manner in which value of land should be assessed and a snap division resulted in its being carried by 232 votes to 208. The Conservatives were naturally jubilant but Mr. MacDonald rose and pointed out that the nature of amendment was really of little importance and business would proceed.

LABOUR MUSTERS FORCE.

The Conservatives tried to improve the shining hour by an amendment of greater importance but the Government had in the meantime mustered its forces and regained nuemrical ascendancy. Meantime the Government and Liberal leaders have been in close consultation during the week-end and it is expected that their divergent views on Land Tax proposals will be reconciled this evening by framing of Liberal amendment which will be acceptable to the Labourites.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, June 15.

"I regret I am not yet in position to make statement with regard to the date of Conference" said Mr. Benn in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day whether any final decision had been reached with regard to time and place of Conference between representatives of the Government of India and South Africa with regard to rights of Indians in South Africa.—Reuter.

MR. SALE GOES ON LEAVE.

Asked for assurance that no action would be taken against Mr. Sale, District Magistrate of Cawnpore before the Commons had had an opportunity of discussing report of the Commission of inquiry on the massacre at Cawnpore, Mr. Benn said that Mr. Sale had been offered a choice of transfer or leave and he had elected to take leave.

There was no question of any other action with regard to him. Conservative member Mr. Bracken asserted that the Governor of Province had admitted weakness and asked why careers of junior officers should be broken while men in high places were immune. Mr. Benn replied that he hoped there was no question of careers of Civil Servants being broken.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, June 15.

Previous Closing Rate	8.55
To-day's Opening Rate	8.45
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	8.55
	Unchanged.
Broach Expectation	J./A. Rs. 175
	A./M. Rs. 186

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JULY

Liverpool, June 15.

Previous Closing Rate	4.67
To-day's Opening Rate	4.57
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	4.58
Difference	—.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 15.

Silver Ready	12 5/16
Lower	—1/16
Silver Forward	12 5/16
Lower	—1/16

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 15.

Vaisak	42 0 0
Jeth	41 12 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED FOR LOCAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS—Three GRADUATE LADY TEACHERS, pay Rs. 100/-, 125/-, and 125/- respectively. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Trained Graduates will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to The INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION, GWALIOR STATE.
A 3157

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS, salary 30/-, Salesmen on 50/-. Cash security 500/- and 1,000/- respectively. Medicine business. DR. TALLUR, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay, 4.
A R5245

WANTED—Two GRADUATE TEACHERS, S. T. C. preferred Apply to the HEAD MASTER, The Sansthan High School, Dakor.
A 3154

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Electrical Engineering College. Opening at Bombay. Preparation for London City and Gilds examination. Rail fare paid. Prospectus on 2 annas stamps. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA LTD., Delhi.
A R5070

Trade Announcement.

SEND RS. 90/—To get a cash certificate of Rs. 100/- payable one year after, from a Sound Banking Company, Registered under the Indian Companies Act. For particulars, apply, Hon. Secretary, THE COIMBATORE PREMIER BANK LTD., Coimbatore.
T R5235

"TRIUMPHON" Portable GRAMOPHONES are fitted with the latest type tone-arms and sound-boxes. Prices from Rs. 20/- each. Direct Importers:—TRICUMDAS and Co., Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R5266

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Educational

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur, Sind.
E 5179

Loan

WANTED a managing partner for a very big and most paying industrial concern. Investment about Rs. 35,000/- immediately on 6 per cent. interest, which returnable within a year or early. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 5244

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

SALE OF RECORDS.

SEALED TENDERS are called for and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Annexe Building, upto 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant for the purchase of old records which can be seen on application to the Accounts Officer, T. B.
3150

LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. P. 2509 for four Part Paid Shares Nos 100609/12 in the Imperial Bank of India (Calcutta Register), originally issued in the name of Charles Angelo Jones and last endorsed to V. Narasima Chari has been LOST. Due notice thereof has been given to the said Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.
V. NARASIMA CHARI,
18, Residency Bazaars,
Hyderabad, Deccan.
3149

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY MORNING, the 16th June, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
13th June, 1931.
3141

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the furniture belonging to Peninsular Locomotive Company, Ltd., in liquidation. They can be seen at Bombay by arrangement with Mr. Manu Subedar of Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay. A list will be supplied by the undersigned on request.

B. GUPTA,
B.Sc., A.S.A.A. (London),
Incorporated Accountant and Auditor (London),
Official Liquidator of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd., in liquidation.
Svarnasan,
Bankipore, P. O. (Patna),
India.
3156.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VII OF 1913 AND OF THE PENINSULAR LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are requested on or before the 15th day of July, 1931 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the official liquidator, are in person or by their atterneys to come and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts have been proved.

The 20th day of July 1931, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Official Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

B. GUPTA, B.Sc., A.S.A.A. (London)
Incorporated Accountant (London).
Official Liquidator.
Dated this 5th day of June 1931.
Svarnasan,
Bankipore P. O. (Patna).
India.
3155

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1931, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, the 20th May, 1931.
3119

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AZUM ARIFF BHAM, MAHOMED ESOOF BHAM, EBRAHIM CASSUM BHAM, MAHOMED EBRAHIM SINGAPORI and EBRAHIM AJAM ESMAIL, Trustees of Haji Aref Ismail Bham Rander Charities, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residue, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, situate at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 288 3/9 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2099 and 2100 and Cadestral No. 631 of Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 782, 783, Street Old Nos. 6-10 and 12-18 New No. 94-98 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Dhaloo, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vanmali Jiva and partly by the property of Gulam Husein Virji on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Haji Hassam and on or towards the South by the Nagdevi Cross Lane.

Dated this 12th day of June 1931.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchasers Attorneys
3158

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 268 of 1931.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 10th day of February 1931.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HUKUMCHAND R A M-BHAGAT, a firm .... Plaintiffs.
Versus
BHAGATRAMJI SHANKERDAS & Ors. .. Defendants.

To,
(1) SHEOPRATAP BHAGATRAMJI, the 2nd Defendant, above-named.
(2) LACHHMINARAYAN SHEOPRATAP, the 4th Defendant, abovenamed.
(3) RAMESHWARDAS SHEOPRATAP, the 5th Defendant above-named.

The above-named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 38,879-9-0 and interest on the sum of Rs. 37,931-4-6 as mentioned in the plaint, costs and interest there on, you are HEREBY SUMMONED to appear in this Court on the 8th day of July, 1931, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of February, 1931.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
The 14th day of February, 1931.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3136.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RADIO PICTURES
COLOSSAL PRODUCTION.
DIXIANA
Featuring BEBE DANIELS, ROBT WOOLSEY, BERT WHEELER

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
TONS OF MONEY
Featuring
RALPH LYNN YVONNE ARNAUD.
One Long Scream

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Universal Talking Picture.
MELODY OF LOVE
Featuring
WALTER PIDGEON AND MILDRED HARRISS.

OPERA HOUSE.
To-day 6-30 and p. m.
TRUTH ABOUT WIVES
Featuring
BETTY BLYTHE
A Comedy Drama

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 5th June 1931:—

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	54000000
Public Deposits	163502000
Other Deposits	650489000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	16932000
Rupees	941173000

ASSETS

Government Secruties	275704000
Other authorized securities under the Act	26474000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	102835000
Cash Credits	299755000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	37254000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	4167000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	27577000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	11189000
Balances with other Banks	325000
	785280000
Cash	155893000
Rupees	941173000

The above balance sheet includes:—
Deposits in London £920,900.
Advances and Investments in London £973,400.
Cash and balance at other Banks in London £25,000.
Percentage 18.76.
Bank rate 6 per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES
Public Deposits Rs. 18,45,000 decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 70,36,000 decrease.

ASSETS
Bank's Investments Rs. 44,17,000 increase.
Loans Rs. 1,06,90,000 decrease.
Cash Credits Rs. 29,33,000 increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 30,60,000 decrease.
Cash Rs. 9,10,000 decrease.
Percentage 18.76.
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 5th June 1931.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA, 1930-31

How The Boycott Has Told

The figures of the foreign trade of India during the year ending 31st March 1931 are now available and they indicate to what extent the events during the last year have affected the exports and the imports, and particularly the imports. In comparison with the previous two years, there is a great fall in the foreign trade and the figures of imports clearly prove that the boycott movement succeeded to a very great extent. Apart from the political situation, the year 1928-29 and 1929-30 were also years of depression, but the fall of imports in those years was not so noticeable as it was during the last year. Take such a simple insignificant item as furniture. In 1928-29 India imported furniture worth Rs. 60,68,253. In the next year the figure was Rs. 63,17,002. During the last year figure deteriorated to Rs. 40,78,282. This is considerable reduction in one year and it must be put down to the account of the boycott movement. The total value of imports in 1930-31, apart from the Government stores, was Rs. 164,82,54,520. In the two previous years this figure was respectively Rs. 253,30,59,741 and Rs. 240,79,69,341. So in one year the fall in our imports was about 75 crores of rupees worth. This total figure is made up of many items, small and big, and their analysis is interesting. We will take some of them. First we will take the most important item of imported clothing and yarn. Cotton manufactures and yarn show considerable falling off during the last three years. In 1928-29, the imports were Rs. 63,24,36,749. In the next year it was Rs. 38,48,73,128. During the last year the figure came down to Rs. 25,25,42,996. From 63 crores to 25 crores in the course of two years is a great deterioration indeed, and the fall in imports explains the great resentment felt in Lancashire towards the national movement in India. The fall in cotton textiles is really enormous, the fall in other textiles, too is also remarkable.

The reason is obvious. The boycott alone was not at the bottom. Two other causes have operated powerfully in bringing about the result. The first is the increasing use of 'khaddar'. The second is the growing determination of the people to give up costly clothing as far as possible. It need not be supposed that all was saved by the smaller volume of imports was spend on Indian manufactures. Had that happened, the Indian textile industry would be in a better position to-day than it is. Of course, this fall in imports has helped it considerably. But some causes that are responsible for this fall, apart from the boycott movement, are also responsible for the losses of the Indian manufacturers also.

Some other items in the imports list are worth noting. There is one inclusive heading called 'Food, Drink and Tobacco'. The imports for the three years ending on 31st March 1931 are, in round figures, worth 46 crores 40 crores and 29 crores of rupees. Raw materials and manufactured articles have not gone down much in the three years. Their value during the three years respectively was Rs. 22.52 lakhs, Rs. 23,30 lakhs, and Rs. 22,77 lakhs. The same may be said about chemicals, drugs and medicines. The figures of their value for the three years are Rs. 4,81,50,108, Rs. 5,49,99,167 and Rs. 4,89,23,599 respectively. That means, by the way, that the so-called boycott of British drugs was not very real. Dyes and colours were imported to the tune of Rs. (in lakhs) 436; 399; 382 in the three year respectively. Electrical goods were imported without much alteration in value. The figures for 1928-29 and 1930-31 are almost the same. Now in glass and earthenware there is a good falling off. In 1928-29 the impors were valued at Rs. 3,11,22,975. The next year the figure was Rs. 3,24,88,098. And last year the figure was Rs. 2,13,64,145. There is a growing glass industry in India and this fall in imports should help it considerably in its development. Machinery was imported during the three years respectively worth Rs. 19, and Rs. 15 crores (in round figures). Paper, pasteboard and stationery figures are as follows:—Rs. 431 lakhs, Rs. 477 lakhs and Rs. 367 lakhs. Rubber manufactures were Rs. 286 lakhs, Rs. 330 lakhs and Rs. 257 lakhs. Vehicles worth 11 crores were imported in 1928-29. Next year the figures was 10 crores 84 lakhs. Living animals which particularly includes horses were imported to the value of 35 lakhs, 32 lakhs and 21 lakhs respectively in these three years. Thus it will be seen that almost in every case our imports have gone down. In the matter of exports the outlook was not at all satisfactory last year. The export of raw materials was Rs. 70 crores in 1928-29, Rs. 156 crores in 1929-30 and only Rs. 10 crores last year. The figures for exports of manufactured articles were Rs. 89 crores, Rs. 84 crores and Rs. 57 crores respectively. So the fall in our export trade is very discouraging indeed. And that was natural. If we did not order foreign goods on the old scale, it was inevitable that orders for goods should diminish. That always happens. Without entering into a discussion of the causes and effects of this fall in the foreign trade of India, one thing may be stated without fear of contradiction. So much less trade means so much less employment to people who have been earning their bread by one of the businesses connected with the foreign trade of India. The large volume of unemployment that we notice is explained to a considerable extent by this fall in trade. And, therefore, his fall in trade does good to none. It can do good only if the fall in imports is utilised for strengthening 'Swadeshi' industries and if care is taken to export more finished articles and to reduce the volume of raw materials, at any rate such raw materials that we could advantageously use in this country and thus give encouragement to new industries.—"Indian Textile Journal."

MOTOR DRIVER'S DISPUTE.

Govt. Served With Notice

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, June 13.

Advocate R. N. Padhye of Nagpur has served the Secretary of State for Inida with a notice to the effect that the new motor vechicle taxation imposed by the C. P. Government is in excess of the powers and ultra-vires of the Jurisdiction of the Governor in Council. Mr. Padhye who has served the notice on behalf of his client contends that the amount sought to be levied by Government is illegal, unreasonably high and with no justification in respect of and incidental to registration of motor vechicles.

A TEST CASE.

The new taxation has been brought into force from 1-4-31. An individual Taxi Driver has challenged the legality of the taxation, and the present civil suit will be filed as a test case.

Election Of Wardha & C. P. Marathi Provincial Committees

(From A Correspondent.)
WARDHA, June 14.

The meeting of re-election of Wardha Taluq Congress was held by the order of the provincial authorities on 12th inst. in Gandhi chowk under the presidentship of Mr. Shivrajaji Chudiwale. The newly elected committee is composed of:—

1 Mr. Shivrajaji Chudiwale (President); 2 Mr. Ramkrishnapant Kumbalwar; 3 Mr. Bapurao Bhusari (Secretary); 4 Dr. Hirachandra Shrawane (Joint Secretary); 5 Mr. Vithalrao Balaji Kasar (Treasurer) and 1 Mr. Deochand Rode; 2 Mr. Motilalji Babu; 3 Mr. Harnarayanji Kariwal; 4 Dr. M. M. Varadpande; 5 Mr. Gadiga Patil; 6 Mr. Hirasao Chawde; 7 Mr. Yadneshwar Bhagwat; 8 Mr. Nanaji Nalge.

Wardha District Congress Committee is elected. It is composed of 1 Mr. Ramkrishnapant Kumbalwar; 2 Dr. Hirachand Shrawane; 3 Mr. Motilalji Babu; 4 Mr. Bapurao Bhusari; 5 Mr. Balwantrao Pinjarkar.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee is elected. It is composed of:—

1 Mr. Manoharpant Deshpande; 2 Mr. Shivraj Chudiwale; 3 Mr. Motilalji Babu; 4 Mr. Deochand Ramchand Rode; 5 Mr. Ramkrishnapant Kumbalwar. 6 Mr. Chironjilalji Badjate; these six representatives were elected.

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AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIA

Large Delegation To R. T. C. Urged

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes to the "Hindu" from Iowa:—

There are many in this country who believe that in gaining the approval of the Indian National Congress for his truce with Lord Irwin, Mahatma Gandhi has won a victory as significant as that gained in the truce itself. He is the central leading statesman of the world to-day. He is being called the Benjamin Franklin of the Orient.

Observes the New York "World-Telegram": "If Britain in the end does not grant his demands, one gesture from his emaciated hand will unleash again the gigantic boycott which wipes out British trade at his command. Gandhi's personal power is unequalled in all the world to-day." With the weapon of boycott Indians have the power almost to nullify English rule in India. They have already demonstrated to British business men in India, if not to Empire-savers in London, that they can take away a vast market which Britain cannot afford to lose.

A large section of the American press has unreservedly commended both Gandhi and Irwin for their courageous and conciliatory attitude. It is realised that the Gandhi-Irwin pact has caused great grief within the ranks of the Indian Civil Service as well as within the ranks of Lord Irwin's Conservative party in London; but it is thought that in all probability the ex-Viceroy has "saved" India for the British Empire. Now if Lord Irwin had great difficulties to overcome, Mahatma Gandhi had still more titanic odds to face. To the extreme parties in India, the Mahatma is doubtless an old-fashioned visionary, a reactionary willing to sell out to the English. The fact that he has for the moment won out the apparently irreconcilables adds mightily to the quality of his statesmanship. It is this which moves the "World To-morrow" magazine to say in a leading article:

"Gandhi is not only the most beloved and adored saint of this age, he is also a supremely practical statesman. His goal is the same passion for freedom which has always inspired patriots, but he has utterly rejected violence as a means toward that end. Without the instrument of warfare or symbols of pomp and power, by sheer dominance of spiritual influence, India's saint appears to be on the verge of accomplishing a political miracle."

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, one of the outstanding leaders of American public opinion, is no less emphatic. In his weekly paper "The Unity" Dr. Holmes maintains that Gandhiji in his peace agreement with the ex-satrap has not sacrificed any essential point in the cause of India's freedom Indeed, he believes that Gandhi-Irwin understanding is an act of consummate statesmanship on the part of Mr. Gandhi "India is already now dealing with Britain as an equal" points out Mr. Holmes. "She is laying down her own terms, backing them with her own power, and directing them to her own ends. What Gandhi has done in the space of a year constitutes one of the miracles of history. And all achieved by that steadfast reliance upon suffering and sacrifice which we in the West are taught is of no avail in the practical affairs of men! To what confusion are we put, to what endeavours are we prompted and inspired by this humble leader of a people's cause in ways of peace and brotherhood."

MORE DELEGATES AT ROUND TABLE.

Some of the wisest American friends of India are perturbed over Mr. Gandhi's abrupt decision to constitute himself as the sole delegate of the Indian National Congress at the new Round Table Conference in London. This arrangement may be less costly, but it is fraught with grave danger. Some of these tried friends of India have written to me saying that it will be a serious mistake for Mr. Gandhi to be the lone representative of the Congress.

One remembers how President Wilson, who went to the Paris Peace Conference single-handed, was out-matched and out-played by the whole phalanx of Clemenceaus, Lloyd Georges and other wily European diplomats. Will Mr. Gandhi succeed in an atmosphere of evasion, duplicity and unscrupulousness where Statesman Woodrow Wilson by playing a lone hand failed miserably? Does India have to repeat the costly blunder of Wilson? To my mind, it is unthinkable. The Wilsonian strategy and its sad fate ought to be a lesson to India.

It is being earnestly suggested in this country by some of the most shrewd students of international politics that India should have more than one accredited delegate at the second Round Table Conference. The suggestion is full of hard sense. But will India follow it? I beg to underline the importance of the question for the success of our cause.

PROPOSED VISIT TO U. S. A.

Cables from India say that Mahatma Gandhi is contemplating a trip to America. He is too big a man to pass unnoticed through a country that entertains so expensively and royally. Although he does not seek ovations and praise, he will doubtless receive a great welcome. He has a message to Americans. A large number of people are sincerely convinced that a visit from the most vital living spiritual personality of the world will do much to interpret and comment to this nation a philosophy of life which Western materialism needs to take into account. Perhaps those Americans who have been working so feverishly for years will stop for a little while and join Gandhi in his hours of meditation. Perhaps those people who have spent a life-time making money will begin to realise that life holds something more worth while than riches. He will be a moral and spiritual tonic to America. Moreover, the practical benefits which might accrue to the Indian nationalist movement from personal relationships established in the world's centre of wealth may not be inconsiderable. He is coming to the country whose own fight for independence took place less than 200 years ago.

In Boston last week Mayor Curley remarked: "We will give Gandhi a royal reception here. He is one of the world's great figures. Boston will be proud to entertain him."

The Boston "Post" stated that Superintendent of Police, Michael H. Crowley, is an admirer of Gandhiji. Nevertheless commenting on Mayor Curley's royal promise, Superintendent Crowley said waggishly: "We shall insist that Gandhi be suitably clothed. We can't let any man appear in the streets of Boston in very much less than a one-piece bathing suit."

Eager to see how Mr. Gandhi would look in trousers and top-hat, International News Photos placed his head on the well-draped form of one Tod Marshall male model at the recent convention of the National Association of Merchant Tailors of America. This hybrid picture is printed this week in some of the American papers, and thus the curious are being satisfied.

There is a danger that Mr. Gandhi may become an object of vulgar curiosity in the United States. If such be the case, his visit may prove a calamity. "Whatever the good intentions of his hosts," says an alarmed editorial, "we do not believe that it would be possible for Gandhi to make an informal visit to this country without having that visit converted to a hippodrome (circus). The very attempt of the Mahatma to hold to his own self-imposed regimen would contribute to the unfortunate nature of the outcome. Gandhi stands for something too noble to subject him to the circus performance which press and public demand of visiting celebrities. For the sake of his international influence, he will be well advised to come to America only when he has a distinct mission here grave enough to protect him from the silly and insolent habits of a public which so easily turns heroes into curiosities."

U. S. ARMY CHIEF'S WAR PLAN

Instant Mobilisation Of 4,000,000 Men

Plans of the United States War Department for instant mobilisation of an army of 4,000,000 men on the outbreak of war were outlined recently before the War Policies Commission by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff.

A few minutes before a protest from the Federal Council of Churches that elaborate war preparations would diminish national security by causing fear and suspicion abroad was read to the Commission, says the "Manchester Guardian."

General MacArthur proposed the prearrangement of all Governmental purchases that could be foreseen, elimination of competitive bidding among Governmental buyers, and the conversation and control of materials in which there might be a shortage.

The Chief of Staff also proposed the registration of all wealth in war time, similar to the registration of man-power, to facilitate the imposition of taxes. The War Department, he added, was opposed to the conscription of labour, believing it would not be supported by public opinion and would be so resented by workers that they would not lend their best efforts. He joined issue with the protest of the Federal Council of Churches, contending that adequate preparation and plans providing that no one could escape a share of war's economic loss would exert a sobbering and restraining effect upon any group or class "that might be tempted otherwise to urge the adoption of national policies likely to lead to international conflict."

NIPANI SEDITION CASE

Witness Who Lost His Wits

ALLEGED HUNT FOR KING'S PHOTO

BELGAUM, June 12.

The hearing of the Nipani alleged sedition case which commenced at Belgaum on June 1 and in which eighteen persons are charged with various offences under the Indian Penal Code, is going on from day to day before Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge, Belgaum, and a jury. Recording of Prosecution evidence referring mainly to the sedition charge under Section 124 A has now commenced.

KING'S PHOTO.

Ali Mirza, a Municipal servant, in the course of his evidence stated that on 22nd April, the day on which Kagwade and Rawan were sentenced, at about 2 p.m. he was on the balcony of the Nipani Municipal office when he heard shouts of "Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai" and a crowd coming which halted outside the office. Some of the crowd said, "Let us see whether there is a photo of the King in the Municipal Office". The door of the Municipal Office was thereupon shut. It was kicked from without but did not give way. The crowd then moved off towards Mangalwar Peth. Witness stated there was a photograph of H. M. the King in the Nipani Municipal Office.

LOST HIS WIT!

Mr. Nana Khando Mirajkar, the head master of the Nipani Municipal School No. 1, examined by the Public Prosecutor Mr. B. K. Dalvi said that the riot took place at 3/15 p.m. on 22nd April 1930. He was in the school on that day when at 3 p.m. cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" were heard. On looking out he saw Chandulal and Rasul, first and eighteenth accused respectively, approaching at the head of a crowd of about 100 or 125 persons. Chandulal and Rasul entered the compound but witness asked them to quit the premises. Witness got frightened and lost his wits and sat down. When he recovered, he found that four photographs, namely those of Empress Victoria's family, Duke of Connaught, H. M. King Emperor and H. R. H. Prince Henry and a pencil sketch of the King Emperor which were hung in the school, had been removed. The witness noticed pieces of broken glass of pictures lying on the road outside the school house.

Fifteen minutes later teachers of the adjoining branch school came and informed him that the photographs of the King Emperor and the Prince of Wales were lost and that only pieces of glasses were there.

REPORT TO SUPERIORS.

Cross-examined by the defence, witness said he knew some of the accused and not the others. When the mob rushed into the school he saw Chandulal and Rasul and not the others. When the asked them to quit he did not remember whether they gave any reply or not. He did not know their houses and did not send anyone to their houses to enquire about the pictures. In the report which witness sent to to his superiors he did not mention the names of Chandulal and Rasul. On the day of the riot neither the Municipal President nor the Chairman of the Municipal School Board visited the school. On that day witness saw the Nipani Municipal Chief Officer at about 5 of 6 p.m. but he did not remember whether he told the Chief Officer about the broken glass pieces or not.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor witness said it did not occur to him to mention names in his report as he had no such experience before.

The Court at this stage rose for the day.—A. P.

ARTISTS' APPRECIATION OF FOOD.

EAT OR PAY!

On the tables of a New York restaurant the following statement may now be read:—

"Eat much as you wish, but do not waste anything. All that is left on the plate will be charged extra. Do not embarrass us with arguments."

It is an Italian proprietor, Annechini Marcello, who has adopted this novel plan of seeing that his "luscious" dishes are not left half-eaten by customers, and sent to the garbage dump.

The first woman who read that she must pay for what she did not eat called the waiter and began, "You mean to say that you expect me to pay for what I have left?"

"That, madame, is the rule of the restaurant," was the reply.

"But it is my dinner. I am paying for it. And I guess that I can do what I like with it."

TWO SHILLINGS EXTRA.

"I am afraid not, madame; but shall I call Mr. Marcello?"

The proprietor walked over and surveyed with anger the food still remaining on the woman's plate.

"I am very sorry, madame," he began, "but I must ask you to pay two shillings extra for destroying food."

"Good gracious," replied the intimated customer, "if you are really serious, perhaps I had better finish it."

Marcello: That is what I would suggest. It was made to be eaten.

The Woman: May I wrap it up and take it home with me?

Marcello (majestically): If you think that you can carry it and if you promise not to waste it.

ARTIST AND EPICURE.

The Italian, who regards himself as an artist and an epicure, explains his new rule, "Eat or pay," by saying: "It is usually laziness that keeps people from enjoying their food. Patrons who are punished for leaving food on their plates may yet learn to have an artist's appreciation of the things they eat. I have seen it happen."

PROBLEM OF REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES

Joint Electorate With Proportional Representation

Mr. Wahed Hosain writes in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika.":—

This scheme aims at securing proper representation of minorities and majorities with equal certainty in proporton to their numerical strength in all Electoral areas i.e. adult franchise. Every voter under this scheme will have multiple of votes according to the number of seats in a constituency. As the electorate will be joint with multiple of votes candidates will have to depend on one another's support for their success; so the chance of ousting each other by racial rivalry will hardly find scope for mischief in a contest.

Its merits are that (1) it will foster the growth of nationalism by removing the bar of separation; (2) it will not leave any group unrepresented; (3) it will not place the minority community at the mercy of the majority party; and (4) its method of working can easily be understood and can be put into practice even without party organisation.

Its defect is, if it is at all a defect, that in a contest between several candidates in a constituency some of the majority group securing larger number of votes may not be returned while his rival of the minority group with less number of votes, may get in owing to the operation of the method of representation in proportion to its number. For example in a constituency of 3 seats—two for the majority and one for the minority group—if four candidates contest the three seats carrying say 1200 votes, and suppose each of the three candidates of the majority group polls 500, 350 and 200 votes respectively, while the 4th candidate of the minority group polls 150 votes, then the 1st, 2nd, and 4th will be returned, while the 3rd candidate polling 200 votes will not get in.

It may be said that this is not fair and is likely to create ill-feeling. But it should be borne in mind, first that when a group of electors gets its full complement of representation, it should be satisfied with it; secondly, that it should not cast its votes in favour of more candidates belonging to its own group knowing full well that it can not get more than the proportionate representation; thirdly the majority community should have respect for the representation of the minority group and should not try to oust it out of racial jealousy or rivalry. If it does so, it must take the consequences of its active action. Hence the defect pointed out above, is not the defect of the system of "proportional representation", but it is the fault of party discipline and want of forethought of the contesting candidates.

Comparing, therefore, the merits and demerits of the schemes now before the public, the scheme of joint Electorate with "Representation in proportion to number," seems to be the best and can easily be put into practice under the conditions prevailing in the country.

This system corresponds to some extent with the method of Limited vote, "according to which the voter in any electoral distinct from which several representatives are to be chosen, is allowed to vote for a smaller number of candidates than there are places to be filled. For example if three members are to be chosen from a constituency, the elector is allowed to vote two candidates so that the minority is reasonably certain of electing one of the three. This method, however, can be employed only under an electoral system in which three or more members are to be chosen from each district, and it is open to the objection that it does not allow 'proportional' representation, but only 'limited' representation to minority parties." (Vide Garner: 'Introduction to Political Science" p. 462). But the system I have suggested is not open to the objection as it secures representation of both groups according to the numerical strength of their population.

"INDEPENDENCE THE GOAL"

Appeal To Women For Next Struggle

MAHAKOSHAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

SAUGOR CITY, June 13.
(From A Correspondent.)

The fourth session of the Mahakoshal Political Conference opened yesterday under the presidentship of Pandit Ravishanker Shukla of Raipur. Sjt. Khandekerjee dwelt upon the vast change wrought in ideas and methods of the Congress. In place of the uninspiring ideal of a decade ago Congress now placed before itself complete independence as the goal resolved to work and die for it. He dwelt on necessity of eliminating foreign cloth, intoxicating drugs, drink and perfecting Congress organisation. Pandit Shuklaji in his presidential speech in proof of the present awakening, said Gandhiji directed our activities rightly by asking us to be non-violent. He wished all municipalities, district councils and other self governing institutions would be controlled by the Congress in the future movement. He appealed to mothers and sisters to keep pace with men in the future struggle.

"RAIN AND SARDAR —TWO TARANHARS"

'Stop Quarelling And Picket Instead!'

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 14.

The opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazar was performed at Sonifalia Malvi's vadi, last evening. Mr. Ishverlal Desai Untdivala, the chief organiser of Surat Naojuwan Sangh stated "To-day the two taranhars of cultivators meet together. One is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is well known as a Taranhar of cultivators, while the other taranhar is the rainfall as it falls." Then the message received from Mahatmaji was read and afterwards the Sardar spoke strongly criticising quarrelling between each other.

The Sardar appealed for the complete boycott of foreign goods and toddy and liquor and requested the people to come out for picketing.

A NATIONAL PARTY LED BY PRINCE

Striking Appeal By Lord Meston

A striking appeal for the formation of a National party, led by the Prince of Wales, composed of the best men in the three existing parties, backed by nine-tenths of the people and pledged to "work whole-heartedly for the good of England," was made by Lord Meston.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Association of Trade Protection Societies, of which he was re-elected president, at the Hotel Great Central, Lord Meston said:

"His Royal Highness emphasised again, with a clearness and simplicity and a logic which are beyond all admiration, the weaknesses of our export trade arrangements, and he did point out the way of recovery.

"I wish that we could have a great national party led by the Prince which could march along that road.

"After our experience of how the Mother of Parliaments conducts her business, I feel that our confidence in the capacity of the Parliament of this country to initiate great industrial and social reforms has been seriously shaken.

"The constant jockeying of parties for place and power seems fantastic and ridiculous at a time when Rome is burning. There are men whom we can trust in each of the three great parties, but can we get those men together as the Prince hinted?

"There are really only two alternatives:

"One is to get them together and persuade them to form, with the backing of nine-tenths of the people of this country, a National party which will really tackle the troubles from which we are suffering—which will be absolutely ruthless with personal interests, and which will work wholeheartedly for the good of England.

"The other is to set up a powerful business organisation to undertake the work of its own salvation."

PROBLEM OF INDIA.

Referring to the situation in India, Lord Meston said:

"Ever since Lord Irwin held his memorable conversations with Gandhi we have been watching for the practical outcome of the promise made by the latter that the boycott of British goods as a political weapon should cease.

"The boycott shows little or no signs of conscious abatement. I say 'conscious abatement' because the ordinary decent Indian trader is getting sick of it and is breaking away from it, sometimes at great risks to himself, so that there is a revival of orders in our markets from India.

"The revolt of the people at large will be slow and wavering, before it becomes effective the fabric of law and order will have been shattered. It is for the Government of the country to say whether this is for the country's good, whatever may be the future constitution for which at present we are negotiating. Someone must rule and keep the peace. Are we going to do this or abdicate?

"If the British Government cannot make up its mind, it will soon be necessary for the man in the street to step in and take a hand."

The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

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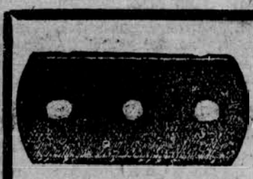
Two tablets, a glass of water, and all is right again! Dad, mother, and the girls too, find prompt and fresh vigour in CAFIASPIRIN, when they wake up "headachy" and not too well after late hours of dancing and jollity.

BAYER



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ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the tremendous increase in the Company's business it was found necessary to have its own premises to suit its ever increasing requirements. The management has the pleasure in announcing that the Company's magnificent five-storied building in the principal street of Calcutta has now been completed and the Company's Offices have been removed to

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FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

I. T. U. C:—Nagpur Split—Two Factors—Strange Bed-Fellows—A Dead Issue—Inter-National Affiliation—No Dogma Please:—Socialism: Early Thought—Coming Of Owen—French Thinkers—German Influence—Marx & Turning Point:—Mysore Workers' Triumph—Geneva News:—L. S. B. Prize Essay.

TRADE UNION UNITY

Its Urgent Necessity

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

The split at Nagpur precipitated a crisis in the Indian Trade Union Movement. The cause for the crisis, however, had been gathering beforehand. Ostensibly, the split occured on the contentious issue of participation in the Wheatley Commission. Controversy over the questions of international affiliation also contributed to the cleavage. These issues, important by themselves, nevertheless, are not the real cause of the crisis. The root cause of the crisis grows out of the objective conditions of the country. Therefore, the crisis will not be overcome, the unity in the Trade Union movement will not be established, unless the basic problem of the situation is clearly grasped.

NO TRIUMPH.

Before proceeding to the crux of the problem the controversial issues ostensibly and immediately precipitating the crisis, may be dealt at some length. The majority in favour of boycotting the Wheatley Commission did no indicate triumph of the radical left wing upon the reformist right of the Trade Union Congress. The radicals carried the day with the support of the nationalist feeling which actuates many a Trade Unionist of our country. It is not at all objectionable for Trade Unionists to be advocates of national freedom. On the contrary, uncompromising anti-imperialism should be the most outstanding feature of the Indian Labour Movement.

TWO FACTORS.

The point to be made here is that the split at Nagpur was caused by an unholy alliance of two factors having nothing in common. The Communists joined hands with people who are no less if not more hostile to Communism than the reformist Trade Unionists. These people advocated the boycott of the Wheatley Commission from a point of view entirely different from that of the Communists. Theirs was the policy of non-co-operation—a policy essentially reformist, reflecting the interest of the Indian bourgeoisie; whereas the Communists were advocating a revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle from the point of view of the working class.

SUBASH BABU'S SOCIALISM.

Now the Congress has made a truce which may presently be transformed into peace with imperialism. In the near future, the Congress may completely abandon the tactics of non-co-operation. In that case all those who supported the Communists in the controversy over the Wheatley Commission from the nationalist point of view (as against the class point of view) would desert the Communists should a similar issue be raised again. Looked closely, without passion, the views of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose come hardly any nearer to those of Com. Deshpande than do the views of Mr. N. M. Joshi. Mr. Bose glibly talks of Socialism, obviously not knowing what he is talking about. He talks of Socialism just as Mussolini talked of Socialism before coming to power, and Hitler talks of Socialism for ensnaring the desparate workers in the movement for establishing the dictatorship of trust capital and for the restoration of the Hohenzollerns to boot. Then, if Mr. Bose talks of Socialism, so does also Mr. N. M. Joshi.

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS.

The split at Nagpur might have been avoided, had the Communists been less promiscuous in choosing allies. The split did not give them the actual leadership of the T. U. C. Com. Deshpande and Mr. Bose are strange bed-fellows. Ever since their alliance, they have been pulling in oppositive directions, wrecking the T. U. C. in consequence. The crisis in the T. U. C. movement would not have been precipitated, had the Communists not joined hands with such questionable allies for securing an imaginary majority. The interest of the labour movement would have been better served by patience and flexibility on the part of the Communists. Instead of forcing a premature split, the Communists should have manouvred with the object of putting the reformists in an untenable position. It was not for them to make a fettish of boycott. They knew that no good for the working class could come out of the participation in the Wheatley Commission. Making this clear they could propose that should some insist upon participation, these must act under definite mandate from the T. U. C. The delegation could be instructed to press for certain clearly formulated demands of the working class in the Commission. These demands would surely not be fulfilled. The impotency of reformist tactics would stand self-exposed. Or, should the labour delegates on the Committee act against the clear mandate of the T. U. C. then they could be held up before the movement as acting contrary to its expressed will. These tactics would isolate the reformists, in which case they must either subordinate to the majority, or leave the T. U. C. without any following. As it was, they left the Congress, and the largest section of the trade union movement followed

them. The Communists scored a fictitious victory; but reformism did not suffer a defeat.

A DEAD ISSUE.

Now the Wheatley Commission is a thing of the past. It would be simply absurd to continue the state of war on a dead issue. The publication of the Labour Commission's report will hardly strengthen the position of reformism.

The storm rages now on the question of attending the Labour Conferences of the League of Nations, and international affiliation. "Representatives of Indian labour" chosen by the British Government have visited Geneva ever since the foundation of the International Labour Bureau. Perhaps Geneva provides a forum for ventilating the grievances of Indian labour. But certainly no more benefit for the Indian workers has as yet been imported from the confabulations taking place on the shores of the pretty Lac Leman. The T. U. C., however, cannot prevent the Government sending "Labour delegates" to Geneva. In this connection, one thing must be made clear. The "Labour delegates" to the Geneva Conference are not elected by the Labour organizations. These are entitled to suggest candidates. But the right of final choice rests with the Government. The Government is not bound even to make its choice from among the trade union nominees. So, the T. U. C. need not split itself on a question which does not concern it. It cannot boycott a conference to which it is never invited. It can simply declare that no good can ever come out of the Geneva Conferences, and decline to nominate candidate for the pleasure trip to Geneva. But it can never prevent Messrs. Joshi and Co., from accepting the nomination of the Government, unless it is stupid enough to wreck itself on such a side-issue. If it takes the absurd position that none belonging to it should go to Geneva, the reformists would be simply driven away from its fold; and as the situation stands today, the great majority of the Unions will follow them. It is worse than the ridiculous pastime of cutting one's nose for spoiling other's play; for you cut your nose but the others go merrily on with their play.

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION.

International affiliation is something entirely different from the visit to Geneva. It is independent of Government intervention. On this question, the basic principles of the Labour movement are involved. The Geneva Labour office is a machinery set up by the Capitalists Governments with the object of checking the struggle of the workers against capitalist exploitation; whereas the International labour organizations are the creation of the workers themselves. These organizations came into being in course of the development of the Labour movement with the object of co-ordinating the workers' struggle throughout the world. Capitalism is a world factor. The fight against it, therefore, is an international fight. The Indian Labour movement cannot develop in isolation. It must be a part of the international Labour movement. The Indian workers, in the first place, have to fight against the British capital. How could they do that successfully except in co-operation with the British workers? These, in their turn, cannot carry on their struggle without the co-operation of the Greman, French, American and other workers. If the standard of living of the workers in one country remains low, that of the workers in other countries irresistibly tend to reach that inferior level. The more fortunate British and American workers are learning this in bitter experience. Should the British workers, for example, remain indifferent to the lot of the Indian toilers, they will be eventually reduced to the unenviable position of colonial coolies. On the other hand, should the Indian workers guileiessly support boycott and protectionism, which harm the British labourers more than the British capitalists, they would simply reinforce the chain that binds them. For our present purpose, it is not necessary to elucidate this matter more.

NEITHER MOSCOW NOR AMSTERDAM.

Now, international solidarity is a condition for the success of the workers' struggle against capitalism. But solidarity of the movement in various countries is a prior condition. Therefore should the question of international affiliation split the Indian trade Union movement, for the interest of the movement this question may be, 'for the time being,' set aside, while the prior condition is realized. To obviate possible misunderstanding, let it be specified that here we are dealing with Trade Union (industrial organization) and not the party (political organization) of the working class.

The controversy over international affiliation of the Indian Trade Union movement is regarding the choice between the International Federation of Trade Unions having its headquarters at Amsterdam and the Red International of Labour Unions with its centre at Moscow. Until now, the T. U. C. of India is affiliated neither to one nor to the other. As a matter of principle, there is no argument in favour of the Indian T. U. C. joining the Amsterdam International. On the other hand, under present conditons, affiliation with the Red International will be of little practical value for the Indian Labour movement. Indeed, it will be harmful; for the bogey of Bolshevism will be raised, and every trade union leader will be persecuted as "agent of Moscow". Under present circumstances, Indian T. U. movement may not be formally affiliated with the Red International. As a matter of fact, the reformist policy of the Amsterdam International is altogether unsuitable for India. The Trade Unions affiliated to this International grew in the midst of capitalist prosperity which is the basis of reformism. In India reformism hangs in the air. It has no ground to stand upon. It is bound to be futile.

ESTABLISH ACTIVE CONTACT.

In spite of all these considerations, it is not possible to set up a dogma. Force of circumstances and tactical necessities may render it advisable for the Indian T. U. C. to join the Amsterdam International. Internal unity and solidarity having been achieved, Indian T. U. movement must establish active contact with the international movement.

It may happen that formal affiliation with the Red International will rather isolate the Indian labour movement from the great bulk of the organized workers of the world. It is a fact that, save the Russian, the great majority of the organized workers of the world still belong to the Amsterdam International. In their struggle against imperialism the Indian workers must secure the sympathy and support of these millions of workers still under reformist influence. The sympathy and support of the Russian workers we have.

No dogma should be made the basis of the international affiliation of the Indian T. U. movement. The decision must be made from tactical point of view. To split the T. U. movement on the issue of international affiliation would do more harm than good to the Indian workers. Their principle do not preclude the Communists from working in the reformist Trade Unions. Why then should they fight shy of working inside the reformist T. U. International, if such a tactical flexibility were demanded by circumstances, and contributed to the development of the class struggle? If Communists can enter bourgeois parliaments without soiling their conscience, they may surely join a workers' organization, although it is under reformist control.

If the majority of the Indian Trade Union movement vote for Amsterdam, the Communsits should not isolate themselves from the masses by insisting upon the affiliation with Moscow. The vital issues before the Indian labour movement will be dealt with in the next article. An agreement on those issues is essential for the unity of the Trade Union movement.

SOCIALISM: HERITAGE OF HUMANITY.

Survey Of Growth Of Socialist Thought.

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE.")

The great revolution caused by the application of steampower and machinery to manufacture, dislocated old social relations. It completely transformed the conditions of life for the masses of the population. Speculations, theories and thoughts regarding the reform and readjustment of the chaotic conditions, grew out of the social turmoil brought about by the Industrial Revolution. That was the beginning of Socialism.

SOCIALIST THOUGHTS

Socialist thoughts of utopian and speculative nature first developed in England where the industrial revolution was the most decisive. On the continent, France was the country where rationalism was applied to the examination of social conditions. Socialism was raised to the status of philosophy and science by German thinkers. The whole process of the evolution and crystallization of Socialist theories, however, was a composite whole. It grew dynamically out of the background of changing social conditions. While the theories of Scientific Socialism were finally elaborated and perfectioned by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, great epoch-making thinkers in the diverse realms of economics, natural science and philosophy had laid down stone after stone, forming the foundation of the great structure.

NO MORE UTOPIAN

Socialism ceased to be a Utopia only after the great discoveries of natural science. Without Darwin, there could be no Marx; and Morgan's discoveries about the nature of ancient society contributed greatly to the study of the institutions of private property and family. Finally, Hegel supplied a new, revolutionary method of reading history. Hegelian dialetic in the hands of Marx became a deadly weapon against the neo-Kantian idealism preached by himself Marx with the aid of Feurbach laid down the principles of Historic Materialism as the philosophical basis of Socialism.

GROWTH IN ENGLAND

In England, Socialist ideas originally grew not so much as a positive factor, but as criticism of the conditions created by the industrial revolution. The most miserable conditions under which not only men but women and children laboured in the factories, the fifth and squalor of the slums in which multitude of human animals were herded, flaunted at the lofty moral doctrine of "the greatest good of the greatest number" preached by the ideologists of the new capitalist order. So flagrant were the evils that even Jhon Stuart Mill questioned the teachings of the Master Jermiah Bentham, sought to revise the philosophy, of ultitarianism, and went to the extent of suggesting some restrictions upon the excess of capitalist exploitation.

SOCIAL REFORMERS

Gradually, there rose social reformers denouncing capitalist greed, and questioning the morality of the institutions of private property and cut-throad competition. Hall, Gray, Thompson and Hodgkin, a generation before Harx, proclaimed that it was not capitalism, but Socialism which could secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number. They maintained that the workers by right were entitled to the full product of their toil. They called upon the authority of the classical economist, Ricardo, who had taught that labour created value. In the hand of William Godwin, philosophical radicalism transcended the boundary of parliamentary democracy in politics and 'laissez faire' in economics. He developed it to the verge of philosophical anarchism disputing all authority and challenging private property. Cobbett appeared as a comet on the philosophical fermament of the early 19th century. His popular journalism appealed straight to the victims of the new order, and incited them to revolt.

ROBERT OWEN

But it was with Robert Owen that Socialism stepped out of the realm of intellect, and sought application in practice. Owen is conventionally chronicled as the father of the Socialist movement (as against Socialist thought) in England. But in reality, he was not the pioneer of the Socialist movement, but the harbinger of enlightened capitalism. The untrammelled application of the doctrine of "laissez faire" had made England the workshop of the world, the proud mistress of the seats. The prosperity, however, had been brought at a very high price. Even in 1840 Lord Russel informed the House of Commons that the people of British Isles were in a worse condition than the negroes of the West Indies. During the Anti-Corn Law campaign Cobden told stories of people living on stewed nettles and decayed carcases. Hungry and destitute multitudes were leaving the shores of "Merry England" filled with the bitterest hatred for the old country. If the condition failed to somewhat improved on the initiative of the ruling class, the workers would be swayed by disruptive ideas.

HIS PRESCRIPTIONS

The storm was gathering on the horizon to burn out in the Chartist Movement a few years later. Robert Owen came forward with prescriptions for curing the social evils. He was not a revolutionary. He was a reformer who proposed improvement of the condition of the workers constitutionally and on sounder economic principles. He thought that the evils of capitalist industrialism could be cured by benevolence on the part of the employers. While assuming the management of a textile mill at Manchester, young Owen declared that his policy would be to take as great care of the living machinery as of the inanimate. The policy stood him well, and incidentally to his operatives, for the time being; but his example was not followed by others. In his old age, Owen spent his fortune in promoting co-operative efforts; but his scheme ended in failure and disappointment. Reform of the social conditions did not take place until after England had been driven to the verge of a revolution by the Chartist Movement.

MONARCHY REPUBLIC

In the middle of the 19th century, Socilism in England was diluted with a strong dose of religion by Maurice and Kingsley. Thrones were tottering all over Europe, Waves of the revolution were dashing upon the battlements of English conservatism, and Fargus O'Connor with his advocacy of the "physical force" had overwhelmed the preacher of the gospel of "moral force." Lovett, as the leader of the British proletariat. At that juncture, the Christian Socialist, Maurice, frankly distrusted revolution, and defended monarchy as against republic. He advocated a strong movement. According to him, it was the duty of the State to protect the individual citizen and his property. Maurice and Kingsley preached that all the citizens should live harmoniously, instead of being divided into two warring camps. But they failed to say how that ideal State could be attained. They advised the workers to organise Co-operative Producing Associations "to eliminate the excessive profit of dead capital, and the ferocity of the competitive struggle:" The Christian Socialists died with their dreams, but Socialist thought was shaped by the bitter experience of the Working class.

FRENCH THINKERS

Somewhat similar tendencies of reformism was represented by St. Simon and Fourier in France Utopian Socialism, that is the dream of reforming the world into an ideal condition, reached its climax in the hands of these French thinkers, whose imagination was not limited by English commonsense. Their condemnation of capitalism was more rational than moral, as was the case with the early British Socialists. St. Simon, however, held that the society of his time needed mending. He did not visualize a revolution. He was altogether hostile to private property. He preached harmony between capital and labour; but in the same breath called upon the industrious to declare war upon the idle. He held that society should be so reorganized that all its members must work. Obviously St. Simon's ideas were confused. The reason was his sentimental approach to the whole problem.

AN IDEAL STATE

Fourier found the existing social system fundamentally wrong, and set out to scheme an ideal order. He advocated social experiments by small communities which he arbitrarily limited to 18000 members. He however, failed to visualize industrial production without capital. In his ideal society, capital would exist for the common good, receiving a very reduced profit.

GERMAN CONTRIBUTION

After 1848, the greatest contributions to Socialist thought came from Germany. Johann Karl Rodbertus took up the threads left by Hodgkin in England. He developed the theory of Ricardo that labour produces all value, thereby preparing the ground for the revolutionary economic theories to be formulated by Karl Marx later on. Analysing the past and present, Rodbertus predicted the coming of what he called the "Christian Social Era" when land and capital will cease to be private property, and will belong to the user for the benefit of the community.

"IRON LAW"

Ferdinand Lassalle followed Rodbertus as the leader of Socialist thought in Germany. He attacked capitalism with weapons supplied by the father of the classical political economy, Adam Smith. Lassalle pointed out that the "Iron Law of Wages" founded on the doctrines of Smith, kept the workers perpetually on the subsistence level. Such being the case, the condition of the workers cannot be improved under capitalism; therefore, capitalism must be abolished in order to reorganize society on a co-operative basis. He concluded that the reorganization should take place with credit supplied by the State. But Socialism still remained a Utopia What should that State be which would usher in the Kingdom of Heaven on the Earth? Lassalle did not answer this question

OBJECTS OF PITY

The defect of the Socialist thought up to the time of Lassalle was its subjective nature. People horrified at the evils of the early capitalist exploitation, called for some remedy. The imaginative workers dreamt of an order of justice and brotherhood. Capitalism was criticised for its iniquities or denounced as an immoral system. Ignorance about its genesis prevailed nor was its historic role appreciated. The exploited workers were the objects of pity. They were to be led into some ideal paradise by benevolent prophets hailing from the upper classes.

TURNING POINT

In the hand of Karl Marx and Frederick Engles Socialism entirely changed its character. It ceased to be a Utopia, and became a science. It was not the figment of some imaginative brain. It was the mission of an entire class. Marx and Engels were not carried away by the ugly symptoms of capitalism. They applied themselves to the study of its nature. The result of the study was the discovery that capitalism is not an immoral system devised by a few perverse individuals working against the just laws of humanity. It is an inevitable stage of social development and as much is of revolutionary significance contributing to the progress of mankind. But like every other stage in the process of evolution, it is not permanent. In course of time it plays out its progressive role, and becomes an obstacle to further development of society. Its overthrow becomes a social necessity. In its womb grow the germs of its destruction.

THE GRAVE DIGGER

Capitalism creates its own grave-digger in the new class of proletariat, completely expropriated and engaged in socialized production. A new social order, based upon the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange is not a Utopia. It is inevitable, just as the establishment of Capitalism was inevitable. The basis of Socialist society is actually laid down by capitalism which through the application of machine to production disrupts the institution of private property.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

Private property originated with the claim of the individual to the product of his labour performed with tools made by himself. When tools attain the stage of perfection when they cannot be individually made, their private ownership can be maintained only through violence. With such highly developed tools, that is, the modern machine, production ceases to be individual. The very basis of private ownership is thus knocked off by the development of the process of production. Labour is performed collectively; its produce, therefore, must be collective property.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The basic principles of Socialism, and the cardinal point of the programme of the Socialist movement were formulated in the Communist Manifesto issued by Marx and Engels in 1843. The Manifesto contains the quintessence of the teachings of the founders of Scientific Revolutionary Socialism. Originally they preferred the term Communism, in order to distinguish their view from the reformist doctrines and uptopian dreams that had passed as Socialism. Eventually the theories as formulated by Marx and Engles and the programme as elaborated by them came to be known as the authoritative school of Socialism.

MARXIAN SOCIALISM

Consideration of space do not permit anything like a comprehensive exposition of Marxism. For Marxian Socialism is not an arbitrary economic doctrine, nor is it a bundle of social dogmas. It is a complete and comprehensive system of philosophy, science, economics and politics. In short, it is a revolutionary conception of life in all its branches. It is the ideology of the proletariat—the builder of Socialism.

REVOLUTIONARY THEORY

An exhaustive scientific investigation of the whole human history led Marx to the conclusion: "It is not the consciousness of man that determines his consciousness." This is a revolutionary theory which throws entirely new light upon the past, present and future of humanity. This is the basic principle of the philosophy of Historic Materialism which is the foundation of Scientific Socialism. Here is a very brief summery of the teachings of Marx.

MARXISM SUMMARISED

The history of civilisation is the history of class struggle. Since the establishment of property, society has been split up into antagonistic classes. In the ancient world there were the slaves and their owners; in the Middle Ages feudal lords and serfs; in the modern world capitalists and the proletariat. By virtue of the ownership of all the means of production, the capitalists appropriate the entire new value created by labour, over and above what is necessary for the subsistence of the worker. With the development of industrial technique the basis of capitalist ownership narrows down—it tends to be concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. This accentuates the contradictions inherent in the system, and the class-struggle sharpens in consequence.

CHAOTIC

The birth of capitalism coincides with the birth of the proletariat. The triumph of capitalism aggravates the antagonism of classes. Being a system of production for exchange, capitalist economy is chaotic. Eventually, it throws the entire society into a severe crisis. The glorious heritage of humanity, the spoch-making conquests of man, the great monument of civilization built by human labour performed through centuries—all these are threatened with destruction. The root cause of all evils is the monopolist private ownership of the means of socialized production. The expropriators must be expropriated, in order to save human society from ruin.

DECAYED SYSTEM

Capitalism must be cleared away as a decayed system obstructing further social progress after it has broken down under the pressure of its own contradictions. That is why no more progress is possible under its domination. A particular social system cannot be destroyed before it has completely played out its role in the process of human evolution.

Socialism thus is the heritage of humanity. It will come to that heritage under the leader-

(Continued on Page 10)

SWEATED INDUSTRIES OF BOMBAY

L. R. B. Offers Prize For Best Essay

The Hon. Secretaries of the "Labour Research Bureau," 41, Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road, Bombay write:—

The Labour Research Bureau offers a prize of Rs. 25 for the best article on "The Sweated Industries of Bombay." The articles should be typewritten and be forwarded to the Bureau by 15th of July 1931 in duplicates and should not exceed 3000 words and should be accompanied with an admission fee of Re. 1. The Labour Bureau will appoint its own Judges whose decision will be final. The competition is open for all. The Bureau reserves to itself the rights of publication. Further particulars may be had of the Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

The wife of Mr. B. D. Shamdasani, expired on Friday (29th May) at Hyderabad (Sind) at the age of 43.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Senate meeting 12 noon.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 18.

Results of Second LL.B. Examination and M.A. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO.

PROGRAMME:—1 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m.—Sunderabai's popular songs.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS:—A general meeting of the above board will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the at its office (Swadeshi Market, Baboo Genoo Road) Captains, Vice-Captains and Secretary of the Corps are requested to be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENT: — The The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 4th instant, arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 14th idem and left there at Noon the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th inst. She will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macnair" arrived in London on the evening of 12th inst.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Keith" left Liverpool on the afternoon of 13th inst.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An extra ordinary general body meeting of the above committee will be held on Saturday (20th inst.) at 8 p.m. in Dhuru Hall Dadar to pass the changes. Made in the constitution by the Council.

The annual general body meeting of the above committee will be held the same day (Saturday) at 8-30 P.M. in Dhuru Hall Dadar.

Members who are on the roll on and before 17-6-31 upto 6 p.m. will be allowed to take part in this meeting. Annual reports and accounts are ready. Those who want to go through the accounts are requested to come and see the Secretary in the office during hours.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (17th June) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committees office in Parel.

MATINEE AT WELLINGTON

To-day being Hindu Amvas holiday there will be an extra matinee of "Shirin Farhad" at Wellington Cinema, Dhobi Talao, at 3 p.m.

BHARAT ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDAL, POONA

A correspondent wires from Poona City under date June 15:—

The Twentieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandal, Poona, will be celebrated on Wednesday, the 17th June. Research scholars will read important papers. An oil painting of the late Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Sane, the second President of the Mandal, will be unveiled at 6 p.m. by Mr. Mahadav Rao Kale, of Buldhana.—A.P.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual session of the Indian Railway Conference Association opens at Simla on 10th October. Mr. Burns, Agent G.I.P. Rly., will preside.—A. P.

SARDA ACT IN SIND.

In spite of the Sarda Act several child marriages have taken place in Sind. In the case of three such marriages in Hoosri (Hyderabad District) complaints have been filed with the District Magistrate. —A. P.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Islam Gymkhana's Big Win.

Heavy rain washed out cricket during the week-end but a few holiday fixtures were possible yesterday in fine weather.

The Islam Gymkhana playing on their home ground easily disposed of the New Social Union C. C. by an innings and 85 runs. E. Merchant hit up 84 runs for the Gymkhana, playing a forceful inning. Kazrani bowled effectively taking 10 wickets in both innings.

The following were the scores:

1ST INNINGS.

	N. S. U. C. C	
Mr. S. V. Sinde	9	
Mr. S. T. Rawool	4	
Mr. K. R. Mayaker	0	
Mr. B. R. Nayak	0	
Mr. N. S. Tandulkar	1	
Mr. N. P. Chaudhri	6	
Mr. G. Garath	2	
Mr. K. V. Save Not Out	31	
Mr. P. N. Shirodkar	6	Run Out.
Mr. V. A. Deshpande	1	Run Out
Mr. N. B. Pathare	6	
Extras	1	
Total	73	

2ND INNINGS.

Mr. S. V. Sinde	0	
Mr. S. T. Rawool	6	
Mr. K. R. Mayakar	Did not	Bat.
Mr. B. R. Nayak	0	
Mr. N. S. Tandulkar	0	R. Out
Mr. N. P. Chaudhri	16	
Mr. K. G. Garath	0	
Mr. K. V. Save	0	
Mr. P. N. Shirodkar	0	
Mr. V. A. Deshpande	4	
Mr. N. B. Pathare	4	
Extras	4	
Total	30	

BOWLING:—

1ST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	W.
(1) Kazerani	11	34	4
(2) Javri	9	27	2
(3) M. A. Sheriff	8	11	2

2ND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	W.
(1) Kazerani	7	20	6
(2) Javri	4	2	2
(3) M. A. Sheriff	3	5	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1ST INNING.

Mr. E. A. Merchant	84	
Mr. G. H. Kazerani	3	
Mr. M. A. Shariff	16	
Mr. H. G. Khamar	16	
Mr. M. A. Shafi	37	
Mr. A. Merchant	12	
Mr. R. Asgarali	6	Not Out.
Mr. E. A. Murad	Did not	bat.
Mr. S. G. Khairar	Did not	bat.
Mr. V. Ahmed	Did not	bat.
Mr. H. K. Javri	Did not	bat.
Extras	14	
Total	183 for 6 Wkts. declared.	

BOWLING.

	O.	R.	W.
(1) M. B. Pathare	17	35	3
(2) N. S. Tendulkar	6	28	2
(3) S. T. Rawool	4	18	
(4) Sinde	9	55	
(5) Shirudkar	1	9	
(6) Save	1	11	

BHAGAT SINGH FUND

B. P. C. C.'s Warning To Public

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write.—

We have received letters and information from Barharpur and other places that certain disbanded volunteers from Bombay are going about from place to place and collect money in the name of Bhagat Singh Memorial Fund. For their credentials these volunteers tell the donours that they have been authorised to collect fund by the B. P. C. C. We hereby state for public information that the B. P. C. C. has not authorised any individual to collect Bhagat Singh Memorial Fund.

Election Disputes Inquiry

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The Election Disputes Committee appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will meet to-day (Tuesday, the 16th June 1931) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to further consider the complaints from Parel 'F' Ward voters.

On Wednesday, the 17th June 1931 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) the Committees will resume consideration of Mandvi 'B' Ward complaints.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL TRAINING CAMP AT BELGAUM

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 15.

The Hindustani Seva Dal Training Camp closed on June 14. Sit. Narayanrao Joshi who presided distributed 18 certificates for successful candidates in examinations held. Sjt. B. G. Lokare, Office Secretary and K. A. Venkataramayya, organising secretary, were present. The campers left to-day pledging to open training classes in their localities.

MONSOON EXTENDS

Active Along West Coast

POONA, June 15.

The monsoon has extended in Bihar and Orissa and East United Provinces and has also temporarily advanced into the West United Provinces and East and North Punjab. It has been normally active in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and fairly active in Lower Burma and along west coast of Peninsula. The temperature is below normal from the Punjab to Central Provinces, being markedly low in former division. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Berar, Konkan and Malabar; local in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur West United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and North Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyrerabad and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Bhamo two; Victoria Point and Mergui one and a half; Myitkyina one; Tavoy three quarters; Rangoon and Akyab a half; Dibrugarh three; Jessore and Barisal two; Mymensingh and Sambalpur one and a half; Sibsagar, Cox Bazar, Chaibasar and Purnea one; Calcutta and Berhampore a half; Patna, Naya Dumka and Hazaribagh a quarter; Nagpur two; Raipur one and a half; Gorakhpur and Seoni one. Mukteswar three quarters; Lucknow, Akola, Amraoti, Pendra, Kanker and Mussoorie a half; Benares and Khandwa a quarter; Barmer and Surat a half; Jhalrapatam, Bhavnagar and Simla a quarter; Mangalore three; Ratnagiri; and Ahmednagar one and a half; Karwar one; Bombay and Marmagao three quarters; Calicut and Cochin a half; and Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mahabaleshwar, Nellore and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease along Western Himalayas, increase in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal and in the plains of United Provinces and extend in Southeast Punjab and East Rajputana. General rain will continue along the west coast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country with scattered falls in Deccan and Upper Burma.—A. P.

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours, on the 15th June, 1931:—

Station	Rainfall. Inches.
Mainpuri	0.03
Cawnpore	0.02
Jhansi	0.03
Jodhpur	0.09
Surat	0.39
Bhavnagar	0.30
Indore	0.11
Akola	0.53
Amraoti	0.62
Khandwa	0.23
Hoshangabad	0.22
Saugor	0.08
Jubbulpore	0.06
Nagpur	1.78
Raipur	1.52
Chanda	0.04
Ratnagiri	1.31
Marmugoa	0.73
Karwar	1.01
Ahmednagar	1.38
Mahableshwar	0.21
Sholapur	0.08
Bijapur	0.16
Belgaum	0.25
Aurangabad	0.10
Mangalore	2.51
Calicut	0.61
Cochin	0.62
Trivandrum	0.08
Madras	0.05
Cudappah	0.08
Cocanada	0.01
Colombo	0.06

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 15-6-31, Colaba Point 0.75 in., Fort 0.75 in. J. J. Hospital 0.60 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 2.57 in., Fort 2.48 in., J. J. Hospital 3.24 in.

Total for the corresponsing perior of 1930, Colaba Point 1.33 in., Fort 2.28 in., J. J. Hospital 1.67 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 16.52 in., Fort 18.55 in., J. J. Hospital 13.55.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15-6-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.684 inches (.012 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .023.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.3 degrees (5.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.5 degrees (3.7 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Scene from "Shirin-Farhad" Madan's all-Talkie at the Wellington.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

The 20th report by the directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Bank, Ltd., will be submitted to the shareholders (members) of the Bank at its ordinary general meeting to be held at the registerd office Apollo Street, Bombay, on the 20th inst:—

The Directors beg to submit their Twentieth Report on the working of the Bank for the year edning 31st March 1931. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

The net profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 23,664-2-8 brought forward, amounts to Rs 1,15,770-15-7.

An *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1930, and this absorbed Rs. 32338-10-0.

The Directors now propose:—

To pay a final dividend on the fully paid up shares for the half year ending 31st March 1931, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (making 6 per cent. per annum for the whole year) which will absorb Rs. 45,391-8-0

To grant a bonus to the Bank's staff Rs. 12,500-0-0.

To carry to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts (which will now amount to Rs. 1,50,000) Rs. 6,748-13-6.

To carry forward to the next account Rs. 18,792-0-1.

Total Rs. 1,15,770-15-7.

The serious position created by the unprecedented fall in the prices of all agricultural produce that has occurred during the last few months has naturally affected the working of co-operative societies financed by the Bank, the majority of which are composed of agriculturists as members. Recoveries have, therefore, suffered in almost all the areas served by the Bank and the situation is being watched very closely. The Board are, however, hopeful that careful handling and the mutual confidence established between the Bank and it borrowing societies will enable the crisis to be weathered successfully. At present, the only areas which occasion concern are the three Deccan Canal tract. To provide for possible doubtful debts, the Directors propose to allocate Rs. 6,748-13-6 out of the current year's profits to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts; and they have added to it, so as to increase its strength to Rs. 1,50,000, a further sum of Rs. 13,251-2-6 available from sundry balances set apart in previous years against various contingencies which did not materialize.

Three new branches were opened during the year, making a total of thirty branches.

—:o:—

UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following are extracts from the report of the Unique Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta, submitted to the shareholders at its last annual general meeting held at 10 Canning Street, Calcutta, lately, for the year ending 31st May last:—

During the year under review 913 new Proposals for Assurance of aggregate value of Rs. 13,73,750 were received as against 876 Proposals for Assurance of total value of Rs. 12,95,750 in the preceding year, but of these and those awaiting completion at the end of the previous year, 650 resulted into Policies for Assurance, aggregating Rs. 9,59,000 as against 629 Proposals that were effected into Policies for Assurance aggregating Rs. 8,60,250 in the previous year. Of the rest 15 were rejected, and the remainder were either postponed or withdrawn or awaiting completion.

PREMIUM INCOME.

The annual premium under new Policies effected amounted to Rs. 53,046 as against Rs. 47,546-13-0 of the previous year; and the total net premium income to Rs. 1,53,363-6-0 as against Rs. 1,48,215-1-0 of the previous year.

This fund at the close of the financial year of the Company amounted to Rs. 3,73,139-7-10 as against Rs. 3,17,069-9-0 of the previous year and the interest earned on the Mean Fund during the year under report is 6.4 per cent. which is much in excess of the rate assumed in the last Quinquennial Valuation viz., 4 per cent.

CLAIMS.

During the year under review the total claims by death amounted to Rs. 18,744-3-0 and the claims by survivance to Rs. 12,900 but of these claims to the extent of Rs. 12,394-7-0 were met within the year an of the balance Rs. 10,008 has since been paid. The payment of the remaining claims of Rs. 9,249-12-0 has been held in abeyance, owing to legal technicalities or to the claimants not having yet completed the necessary papers.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

Famine Relief Work.

Swami Suddhanand, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Belurmath, Howrah, writes:—

The public are already aware that we have sent three workers to the Pulchari Thana of the Rangpur District to organise Famine Relief Work. They have started a Centre at Phulchari with twenty villages in its area. On the 24th May last 62 maunds of rice were distributed among 1,230 recipients. Driven by hunger, they are living on things which, under normal conditions one would never think of eating. The condition of the upper middle classes is worse. They have no food and no clothing, but a sense of delicacy prevents them from begging openly. The women cannot stir out for want of clothes. Yet, to get their means of subsistence they were compelled at came to our Centre in tattered rags.

In the next week about 100 mds of rice will be required for distribution. The work will have to be continued till July. We have started the work with the small balance of Provident Relief Fund, and unless immediate funds be forthcoming it will be extremely difficult to carry on the work. In the name of the suffering humanity, we appeal to the generous public of Bombay and the various Relief Associations, who have funds at their disposal, to contribute their might to carry on the labour of love. Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by: 1. The President, The Ramakrishna Mission, P. O. Belurmath, District Howrah, Bengal; 2. Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

GERMANS IN CHEATING CHARGE.

LAHORE, June 15.

Hans Forstner and his son Hans Forstner, junior, two German proprietors of Dido Prussian Trading Company have been brought to Amritsar arrested on a charge of cheating and released on bail. Allegations against them are that they promised Majid and Company, importers and exporters, Amritsar, the agency of a Russian Petrol Company if Majid and Company commenced dealings with German Company. Majid and Company purchased jewellery from accused's company, but the parcel when opened was found to contain goods not worth more than Rs. 200. The accused were unable to arrange the agency promised by them whereupon Majid and Company complained to the police.

Investigation is proceeding. It is alleged that a similar transaction involving Rs. 16,000 has been made by them with a firm in Multan.—A. P.

KERALA LETTER

Congress Election Results.

CASE AGAINST PICKETS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALICUT, June 11.

The local Congress elections are proceeding in right earnest, though very little enthusiasm or interest is evoked among the public. The final nominations of candidates for election to the four taluk committees in the Calicut District of the K. P. C. C. were received last week and the results are not encouraging. For the Calicut Taluk, one Hindu lady, 6 Muslims and 5 Hindus have been elected, while for Bownani Taluk, one Hindu lady and seven Hindus have been elected.

ELECTIONS TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

But a very keen contest is expected for elections to the Provincial Congress Committee. Thirteen candidates have been nominated for 5 seats in Calicut, while for Ponnani, four candidates are contesting three vacancies. The election to the Provincial Committee will take place on 14th June. Fifteen persons have been elected unopposed to the Walluvanad Taluk Congress Committee. Six representatives were elected to the Provincial Congress Committee from Walluvanad.

CASE AGAINST LIQUOR PICKETS

The Sub-Magistrate of Hosdurg delivered judgment last week in the case in which a customer of the toddy shop had charged three Congress pickets with assaulting. The evidence for the prosecution was given by two witnesses, one of whom was the shop-keeper himself. The Magistrate, however, found that there was nothing in the evidence to frame charges against the accused and immediately directed their release. The complainant was moreover directed to pay a compensation of Rs. 15 to the accused.

In a statement which he has published very recently, Mr. Kelappan, Resident, K. P. C. C. says that many toddy shop-owners have publicly apologised for their blunder is bidding at the last auction, and he now appeals to them to be true to their undertaking since a new auction is near at hand.

KERALA'S 3RD LADY-LAWYER.

Miss Sarah Pothan, a journalist of Trivandrum, has the unique distinction of being Kerala's third lady lawyer. She passed the B.L. at the last examination.

VIZIANAGARAM XI IN CALICUT.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram and his famous cricket team will be in Calicut in the course of a few days when a match will be played with the local team. They played an interesting match at Tellichery last week, but it was interrupted by heavy and unexpected rain.

High Court Opens To-day

BHUSAWAL TRUNK MURDER CASE TO COMMENCE.

The High Court of Bombay will reopen to-day after the summer vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar, the Acting Chief Justice, will officiate in place of Sir John W. Beaumont on leave. Justices Barlee and Wadia have been appointed Puisne Judges in place of Justices Sir Govind Madgaonkar Sir Norman Kemp, (retired), respectively. Justices Nanavati, Davar and Kania are newly appointed temporary Judges.

The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy will preside over the criminal bench of the Appellate Side. Another bench consisting of Justices Baker and Nanavati will hear appeals on the civil side. Among the five courts on the Original Side Mr. Justice Rangnekar will dispose of commercial suits. Justices Kania and Tyabji will hear long causes. In the court of Mr. Justice Davar old suits of 1925 and 1926 will be heard. Mr. Justice Wadia will do duty as a "Miscellaneous Judge", being in charge of Insolvency, Chamber matters, Notices of motions and Short Causes, in addition to the work of the Parsi Matrimonial Court. Mr. Justice Baker, will also admit applications regarding the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Act of 1926.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Barlee will preside over the adjourned Second Criminal Sessions, and will hear the only pending case, better known as the "Bhushawal Trunk Murder Case" with the assistance of a special Jury. In this case Haji Abubakar Tahermahomed and his Madrasi employee M. Narsinhrao are charged with murder and robbery of jewellery worth Rs. 14,000. Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla, the Acting Advocate-General, will conduct the prosecution. The new Criminal Sessions is, however, to commence from July 5.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

—:o:—

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C366) 118/120, Fleet St., London, E.C., 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instruction, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

NERVES OF IRON.

IRON is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body. Red Rich blood feeds the nerves, poor anaemic blood starves them. It is not without reason that "a man of iron Nerve" means, all over the world, a man of courage, brains, vitality and endurance. Lack of Iron in the blood leads to weakness, timidity, loss of energy and instability of character. Weak blood cannot feed the nerves and we succumb readily to diseases both physical and mental.

The remedy for nervous weakness, loss of memory, poor circulation, lassitude and all troubles arising from malnutrition of the blood is a course of

IRON JELLOIDS.

Whenever the first symptoms appear.

They give the blood Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed into the system. Iron Jelloids are made in four varieties, No. 1 for children.

No. 2 for ladies.

No. 2A special for men only and

No. 3 Extra Strong.

They are sold by all high class chemists, at Re. 1/- for a trial bottle lasting 14 days and Rs. 2/12/- for a full size bottle of 40 days' supply.

Ask your chemists for IRON JELLOIDS.

B. G.

FRESH CLASSES FOR 1932

EXAMINATIONS

IN

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1931.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

After all the reports and counter-reports about certain Princes' changed attitude towards the R. T. C. plan of Federation, it seems all but certain that the Maharaja of Patiala, if none else, is getting distrustful of the plan and is about to suggest a plan of his own. The "Morning Post" published on the 10th a message from its Simla correspondent stating: 'I have been authorised by the Patiala State to state that the Maharaja of Patiala has prepared a comprehensive Memorandum which will be forwarded to the Premier and to the Secretary of State. The memorandum roundly condemns the proposed Federation and advocates in its place a Union of Indian States because it is felt that under the Federation scheme of the R. T. Conference the Indian States will be subjected to constant encroachments from British India." When later this report was contradicted, the paper telegraphed direct to the Maharaja who replied on the 12th: "The news regarding a new scheme by me in substitution for the Federation is authentic. I hope to release my Note about the Federation and the new scheme within ten days". It may be inferred from the above that the Maharaja has definitely turned, at any rate for the time being, against the scheme which he so warmly supported at the Conference. It does not, however, follow that in the light of criticism of his alternative plan by the public in general and the Princes' Chamber in particular he will not go back to the original scheme. It is not clear which other Princes, if any, share the Maharaja's latest views. But it is reported that the answers so far received to the Chamber's questionnaire issued to the Princes on the subject show that a large majority support the Federal scheme, including Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur, Bikaner, Bhopal, Dholpur and Udaipur, besides the principal States in Western and Southern India. It is also reported that the Nawab of Rampur is among the few who support the Maharaja of Patiala. Even apart from these reports, there is the public statement of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, who as Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, knows what is what. That statement emphatically declares that "Princes as a body adhere to the policy laid down by their Chamber and the position taken up in England by the Indian States Delegations."

That policy, however, is hardly definite and clear enough, notwithstanding the repeated assertion that the principle of Federation is a settled fact. The Nawab of Bhopal himself says in his statement: "While according their general support in England to the principle of Federation the representatives of the Princes, no less and no more than the representatives of the other parties, British Indian as well as British, reserved the right to reconsider their position as and when the scheme took shape". It is quite probable that several Princes who now support the "principle of Federation" do so with their own reservations about what is called the "filling in of the picture," say, about the representation they should get in the legislature for themselves apart from what they may or may not concede to the people of the States. It is, therefore, equally probable that several Princes may not accept the "complete picture" if it is not satisfactory to them and it will then be of little avail that they had accepted the principle of Federation. In other words their position then may be as undemocratic as that of the Maharaja of Patiala now appears to be. Only those Princes will be entitled to praise from the Indian public who help to devise and finally accept a thoroughly democratic scheme of Federation, the principles of democracy being duly extended to their own States. The position taken up by the Maharaja of Patiala is anything but democratic. He objects to the very principle of Federation as outlined at the R. T. Conference, on the ground that the principle encroaches and would continue to encroach on the autocracy of the Princes. But it is interesting to note that some Anglo-Indian papers rail at the Maharaja not because he is undemocratic but because he hinders a particular kind of Federal camouflage which they have in mind and in which the Princes are to be used as an effective dead-weight against any advance towards complete responsibility and complete independence. But whatever may be the schemes of the British, the tide of Indian democracy is advancing irresistibly sweeping all hindrances aside. It will be wise for the Princes from every point of view not to attempt the futile task of stemming the tide.

COERCED TO VOTE.

A Cairo message states that on Sunday "coils of barbed wire and cordons of troops were blocking the roads leading from Cairo to Menufia Province" to prevent the motor-car excursion planned for the next day by the Wafd and the Liberal Constitutionalists. This is the third time that the Government of Sikdy Pasha has foiled the Wafd plan to evade the ban autocratically put on the activities of a political party which retains the affection and loyalty of the overwhelming mass of Egyptians. Sidky Pasha is extolled as a "strong man" by the Tory Press of Britain and its gramophones in India and percentages are given of the voting actually recorded at the polling booths as evidence that the voters were not influenced by the Wafdists. But this election held under the threat of machine guns and military demonstrations has no value in the eyes of the majority of the Egyptian people. Sidky Pasha may have his new Parliament and secure from it docile adherence to his decrees. But the fight for constitutional liberty, for freedom of speech and association which the Wafd will put up is not likely to abate, however harsh the rigour of the Sidky regime. The more tyrannical his administration becomes, the greater will be the determination of the people to resist him. And no treaty he may negotiate with Britain will be acceptable to them. They have no faith in him and cannot expect him to secure that honourable understanding between their counry and Britain which Nahas Pasha strove for.

WELCOME AWAKENING.

It is a welcome sign of the times that a helpless section of Indian society, the middle class, which is hedged in with respectability and cannot take to militant methods like strikes to enforce attention to its miserable condition, should begin to make an organised effort to voice its manifolt grievaices. The Salaired Employees' Conference held in this city on Saturday and Sunday last was such an attempt and we hope the forces of cohesion and organised activity which such gatherings generate will gather volume and compel the State as well as the private employer to improve the conditions both as regards remuneration and hours of work, under which the victims of the capitalist system are forced to earn their living. The apologists of that system set up, in every country, the cry of "incitement to class hatred" the moment the ill-paid employees formulate their demands for just and humane treatment. In the political resettlement of Europe after the Great War, a sop was thrown to the salaried workers and the toilers at the machine by those who drafted the notorious Versailles Treaty. In the preamble of the Treaty mention was made regarding the necessity of the "provision of an adequate living wage" to the workers. It was also declared in article 427 of that Treaty that the International Labour Office at Geneva would give particularly attention to the demand for payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain "a reasonable standard of life." In Britain and in European countries working class representation in the legislature has been able to secure for the employees' class something in the shape of better housing, lesser hours of toil, greater medical comfort unemployment dole and at least partial security from want in old age. In India, a subject country, the Government have shirked even a thorough and systematic enquiry into the middle class unemployment, some provincial authorities toying with the problem and producing platitudinous reports. The biggest employer of labour, the Government, enforces conditions of hours of work, of wages—which shock the Geneva Pandits but, of course, what happens in India is no concern of theirs, the Geneva League being more concerned with whitemanity than humanity. The resolutions passed by the Salaried Employees Conference are, therefore, to be welcomed as affording to the world a glimpse into the scandalous condition under which the large body of middle class employees have to work and as an indication that these helpless people are being roused to take constructive, organised action to secure amelioration of their lot.

RIDICULOUS COMPLAINT.

There are many people who like to be wise, after the event. The U. P. Branch of the European Association at a meeting held on Friday last passed a number of resolutions, one of which, it is amusing to note, hopes "the Local Government will take adequate and timely steps to afford all the necessary relief to cultivators". This belated sympathy for the ryot is coupled with a subterranean attack, in another resolution, on the Irwin policy of conciliation, stigmatising it as "weak and irresolute" and strong emphasis is laid on the point that "it is the elementary duty of every European in India to join the Auxiliary Force". But why should there exist such a Force, raised on racial basis? Are not Indians interested in preserving peace in their own country? At one-fifth the cost Indian youths can be given the training which the Auxiliary Force affords to Europeans and they will be adequately equipped for rendering effective assistance in the prevention of riots and disturbances.

Trifles

"We have all heard the story that officials of the Political Department are inclined to stiffen the Princes' doubts about Federation, but it implies such stupidity and such treachery on the part of a very distinguished class of Government servants that it may without more ado be disregarded."—"Times of India."

* * * *

Too true, too true. The overwhelming force of no less than two "suches" is sufficient to crush all accusations against the Political Department. Let, therefore, that "very distinguished class of Government servants" be forthwith discharged, I mean acquitted, as "not guilty."

* * * * *

Here arises a difficulty. Who are the real culprits? Not t : there is a dearth of clues. Indeed there is a surfeit of them.

For instance, there is the statement of the "Times" Simla correspondent to the effect that the Maharajah of Patiala has come under the unfortunate influence of "new advisers." Then there is the strange co-incidence of the Patiala revolt taking place side by side with the opposition of other Princes as reported, complete with names and details about States, by the Simla Correspondents of other Anglo-Indian papers, that had, incidentally, been carrying on a campaign, against the Nawab of Bhopal's effort to bring about a solution of the communal question.

* * * *

You now perceive, I hope, the danger of following these clues. They lead you where you mustn't go—Simla.

For, if the "Political Department" deserves two "suches" "political circles" of Simla are naturally entitled to much more than two.

* * * *

"The extensive decline in Indian trade is responsible for the demise of one of the oldest of British cotton mills, Wood Brothers of Glossop."

Obituary notices in the British Press do not, however, deal with the circumstances that helped years ago to the rise of Wood Brothers as a concern doing flourishing business with India.

* * * *

The walk-out by Mr. Walchand Hirachand and his colleagues is, according to Reuter, "without a precedent in Geneva and is much commented upon."

There are two other things that are "without precedent in Geneva": (1) India's membership of the League of Nations, without any reference to India (2) Some Indian representatives who are every thing except "Indian" or "representative."

Fortunately, however, these things have not been "much commented upon," at Geneva.

* * * *

There is at least one item in the main resolution of the Salaried Employees Conference with which I am inclined to agree heartily. But I do not support it in its entirety.

* * * *

Here it is: "That a month's privilege leave, 3 weeks casual leave, 3 months sick leave on full pay and further sick leave until recovery on half-pay on medical grounds shall be granted to all salaried employees."

* * * *

Why half pay? Illness continued or otherwise is an act of God. Why should I be made to suffer both from and for my illness? Illness is, I insist, Divine.

* * * *

Yes you are right. The responsibility if it is to be shared by any mundane party, should be shared by the doctors. But I don't think I'll pursue this line further.

I have an appointment with my doctor about that "full pay" leave.

* * * *

"Scrutator's" brilliant defence of capitalism is about to create a revolution in socialist thought. Socialists will vie with each other to revise their ideas as hurriedly as possible. And it is just possible that Political Philosophers like Harold Laski, for instance, may not survive the shock of realisation—realisation of the awful fact "that socialistic idea is a driving force rather than a complete and fixed programme."

* * * *

The tragedy is bound to happen soon. Let us, however, be cheerful in the meantime. Let us, for instance, hope that because "Scrutator's" "acute brains, and able pen are just as good a form of capitalism as a Millionaire's money or a Zamindar's estate," Master Scrutator Junior will inherit his fixed as well as circulating capital.

* * * * *

And let us also proclaim to the world that good times are somewhere round the corner. All that is required is that the poor should go on, as they have gone on for centuries, dying in the dual effort to "live" and "let" the rich "live."

R. T. C. FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

—:o:—

CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

IV*.

(BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI.)

Coinage and Currency are, traditionally, a part of the prerogative of the Sovereign, though in England as with all constitutional governments, from earliest times they have been regulated by Acts of Parliament. By the Canadian Constitution of 1867 power was given to the Canadian Parliament to exercise "exclusive legislative authority" in relation to "Currency and Coinage;" but the Canadians by their own Acts of 1868 and 1871 have expressly conserved the prerogative of the Crown in matter of coinage and agreed to accept, by royal proclamation, accretions or shrinkages in Currency. "By an Act, 9 and 10 Edw. VII.c. 14, the whole affair is now placed on a statutory basis, and the Governor in Council is given the royal authority" (Keith-Responsible Governments in the Dominions p. 1184).

AUSTRALIA'S EXAMPLE.

In regard to Australia, as illustrated by the famous case of Sir George Bowen—the Governor of Queenslands' interference in 1866 with a bill making inconvertible paper legal tender—while in earlier issues of general instructions to Australian Governors assent to Bills affecting the Currency of the Colony was generaly prohibited, Imperial control having been reserved, latterly the regulation of the Currency seems to have been allowed as a part of the Parliamentary Responsible Government in the Dominions. The control of the Imperial Treasury on the Coinage of Dominions is warranted by the fact of the British gold sovereign being the legal tender in the Dominions. In India, however, this question of Currency and Coinage has a significance of its own, owing to our peculiar exchange operations in terms of gold, behind which stands our vast fortune of Treasury Balances, Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves which support a good bit of our measures in Credit.

A VITAL QUESTION.

Besides, the ratio question with us is not quite the harmless 'medium of exchange' affair, but a vital point both for Government and the economic world of India. The last stroke of '1—6' has deeply agitated the public mind; and the snatch-vote of the Central Legislature in favour of high ratio and the circumstances leading to it coupled with the sequence of decreased purchasing power and of the application of Section 67-A have altogether left a sense of heart-burning in the country and nothing but a frank and free decision of the new Legislature either to alter or uphold this 1s. 6d. ratio will restore confidence in India's economic organs. Anything corresponding to the application of Section 67 of the present Government of India Act requiring a previous sanction of the Governor General for the introduction of legislation proposing to alter the ratio will, it is feared, go a long way to keep a very large section of the country unreconciled to England and will, presumably, impair the value of a great conferment like Responsible Representative Government. Sir Cowasji Jehangir rightly pointed out the superfluity of such an insertion among the 'Safeguards', as constitutionally the bill for altering the ratio or for any other measure relating to Currency, Credit, etc., could only emanate from the Finance Minister—the responsible member in charge of the country's finances. Such a convention is necessary for the safe working of Democracy. Given that condition, the extraordinary powers intended to be given to the Viceroy by paragraph 18 are not only superfluous but conceived in a spirit of suspicion which, obviously, militates against professions of trust and goodwill.

THE REAL SAFEGUARD.

If Mahatmaji has really not tied his hands by the Pact in regard to the reservation of "financial safeguards" he must take a firm stand on (a) India's right to pass her own Appropriation and Money Acts, i.e., to control all items of public expenditure and taxation by annual and permanent Acts as passed by the Central Legislature; (b) India's Credit and Currency to be determined and directed by India's own National Government. The real and the only workable "safeguard"—in the "interests of India" lies in the establishment of the exceedingly valuable British Parliamentary convention which precludes the submission of proposals relating to Public Expenditure and Credit from any source other than the Responsible Executive, viz., the Finance Member and the Cabinet. There lies the real check on extravagance, on cheap popularity earned by 'democratic' display of public smpathy at the cost of other people's money, and on vexatiously vocal, parochial or class interests. This is the only "safeguard" the Dominions have incorporated in the Parliamentary Acts giving them the status of Responsible Federal Government—and this is what India in her interests must clearly and unequivocally embrace. If to this be added the provision for the institution of a sound National Debt Sinking Fund and the provision for the National Debt Commissions responsible to the Indian Legislature, India's monetary stability will have been largely assured. Any "reservations of powers" with the Viceroy in the matter of Public Finance will be a violation of the fundamentals of Constitutional Representative Government and will not be endured by India.

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 5th and 15th instants.

URGENCY OF GROWING LONG STAPLE COTTON IN INDIA.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Under the head lines 'How To Stop Import Of Foreign Cotton" there has appeared in the issue of 10th instant (Dak Edition) of your esteemed paper a thought-provoking news article which must arrest the attention of all those who are interested in cotton trade and industry. Indeed, it has come none too soon and we sincerely hope that it will be deeply pondered over by the interested public.

You are right in saying that due to the considerable demand for fine cloth most of the mills are using foreign cotton particularly Egyptian cotton, the import of which is increasing in leaps and bounds. Something must be done to stop the huge drain of Indian capital from the country, and for this object it is essential that efforts should be made to produce long-stapled cotton in India. We are making experiments of growing long stapled-cotton in Gujerat for the last two years or so. This year we are making the experiment on a little larger scale being emboldened by our experience of the last effort and had made preparations for sowing a considerable quantity of Egyptian cotton seeds. As you have stated in the article, one of the three important factors, for growing long stapled cotton is to get the best seeds procurable. We had ordered about 3 cwts. of seeds of the best kind from Egypt but when they arrived in Bombay docks we were prohibited from taking delivery by the Customs authorities, as import of foreign cotton seeds is absolutely prohibited by Government under their resolution No. 1213 Agricultural. Department of Education, Health, and Lands,, dated 27-5-30. By this resolution only Directors of Agriculture of the presidencies and of the Indian States and a few other officers are empowered to import, for experimental purposes, foreign cotton seeds and that too in a small quantity only. It was with great difficulty and after lengthy correspondence that we got delivery of 1 cwt. of seeds. Even then had it not been for the kind assistance of the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee Bombay (who is one of the officers authorised to import foreign seeds) we would not have got this quantity. The rest of the quantity nearly 2 cwts. is lying rotting in the customs office while our experiment is left incomplete and a great part of the soil which we had specially prepared, at considerable expense, for the cultivation of long-stapled cotton is lying unsown. We addressed a memorial to the Secretary to the Government of India on 23rd ultimo and thereafter wired to him to authorise us to take delivery

(Continued On Page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Liquor-Picketing In Bombay.

We are glad to note that Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress committee, has renewed the promise made over a month ago by the Committee's Secretaries, that the picketing of local liquor shops would be resumed shortly. We trust the renewed promise will be soon fulfilled without any further delay. It is proposed, says the President, to enrol volunteers in various Wards. Would that the enrolment at least had already begun despite election work. It is an excellent idea that picketing will be so arranged as to enable the volunteers to carry it on near their own places of residence. As under this system each locality should furnish its own quota of volunteers, the sooner their enlistment begins the better. The B.P.C.C. will do well to appoint a special committee to carry on general prohibition propaganda, taking care that the members of the Committee have not too many irons in the fire.

Frontier And Gandhiji.

Asked by a Press representative about his intended visit to the Frontier, Mahatma Gandhi expressed his anxiety to go there, "but whilst the Truce lasted he did not want to do anything as far as possible, that might embarrass Government. He was, therefore, in correspondence with Government on the matter." It is exactly like Gandhiji to be sympathetically considerate and to seek to honour the spirit of the Truce to the uttermost strength. But how are Government going to respond? Repression has not ceased on the Frontier. The Anglo-Indian correspondents who are notorious for anticipating and echoing official Simla, have been carrying on a campaign against Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his volunteers. Nothing is being left undone to traduce and libel one of Gandhiji's finest lieutenants. He has repudiated every charge levelled against him and has made counter-charges against officialdom. Will Lord Willingdon's Government continue to embarrass Gandhiji by refusing him permission to see things for himself? Or, are we to take it that there certainly is something that must be hidden from Gandhiji's eyes?

Muslims And Government.

It will be recalled that some trouble had arisen in a Punjab Engineering College, in consequence of which Muslim students had boycotted the institution as a protest against the alleged hostile attitude of their English Principal, Captain Whittaker. The dispute has, we understand, been settled now. But we are concerned here with another aspect, not of the trouble, but of what is alleged to be the main cause leading to it. It appears that the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore had been carrying on an intensive agitation against Captain Whittaker. According to the "Muslim Outlook" the Principal referred to the matter in his alleged offensive address to Muslim students in the following words: "Which of you came forward to refute those articles? I would have replied, myself to the "Muslim Outlook," "but the Government says that it requires the backing of this community as there are greater issues at stake."

Will Government Explain?

We do not know if Captain Whittaker has been reported accurately. But unless an authoritative contradiction is forthcoming we should like to know if the Punjab and the Central Governments appreciate the implications of the last few words in Captain Whittaker's alleged speech. In their own interests as well as in the interests of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency and Sir Fazli Hussain—they are reported to be very friendly with each other—the two Governments must do all they can to explain the real significance of Government requiring "the backing of this community as there are greater issues at stake." And the sooner they explain the better.

Need For Vigilance.

According to a Press report from Hyderabad (Sind), about 500 infant marriages have been performed in the Shikarpur Division in contravention of the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act. The report, however, does not state during what period so many unlawful marriages were celebrated and what action, if any, the authorities took against the parties to the marriages. If, as it seems likely, the marriages were performed surreptitiously, it speaks very badly for the efficiency of the local authorities, who are, perhaps, more vigilant against those who picket liquor and foreign cloth shops or otherwise carry on Congress propaganda. The people, too, have a heavy responsibility in enforcing the Sarda Act. Indeed, they should aim much higher and must sternly discountenance all marriages of girls under sixteen years of age and should promptly bring to the notice of the authorities all breaches or evasions of the Sarda Act.

14,000 MUSLIMS OUT OF 70,000 JAILED IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Pandit Jawaharlal's Reply To Croakers

POONA, June 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Nehru, arrived at Poona yesterday at noon from Bombay and was accorded a warm welcome at the station by local Coniressmen. In the evening the Pandit addressed a public meeting at Shivaji Mandir in the City. The gathering being very large, some confusion prevailed at the outset. Over a thousand ladies were present at the meeting.

BE PREPARED.

Recalling his visit to Poona last year with his father "as honoured guests of His Majesty at Yerwada Jail", he said though they had not attained their goal of Swaraj, they had shown their strength. One could not say for certain whether they might have to fight again, but the Nation must be prepared for emergencies, keeping itself in readiness like organised and disciplined soldiers.

ONE MAN

Referring to the Round Table Conference, he said that several distinguished men went first but they were not sent by the people of India as their representatives. Now they were sending Mahatma Gandhi, the only one man to represent the whole of India. So the success of the Congress depended on the strength behind it and Gandhiji.

14000 MUSLIMS IN JAIL.

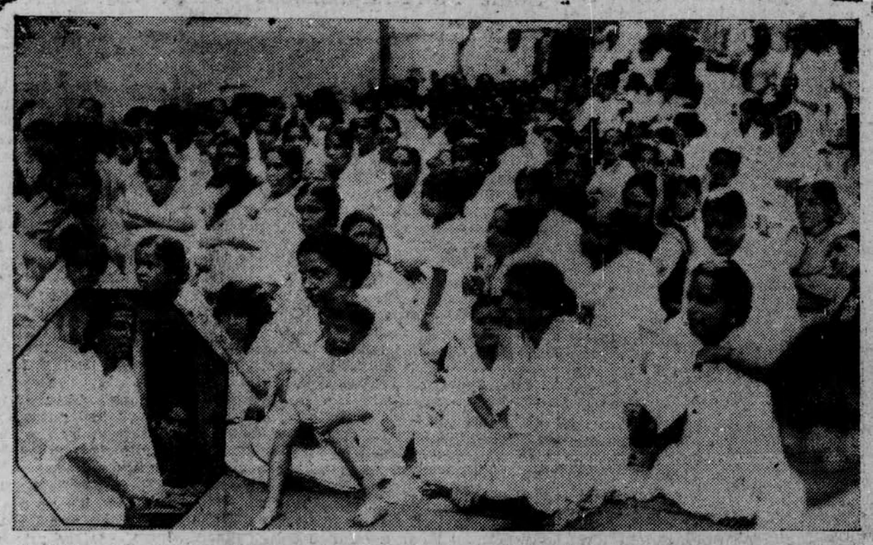
Replying to those who said that Muslims were not behind the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal said that during the last movement, out of 70,000 persons who went to jail, nearly 14,000 were Muslims. The Frontier people had borne the brunt, because they had lost more lives and sufferred more in comparison with other provinces.

Referring to the boycott, he urged the merchants who promised that they would not sell foreign cloth for certain period to give up its sale for ever. Concluding he exhorted his listeners to abstain from drink.

This morning Pandit Jawaharlal addressed another meeting at Swathandra Maidan in Cantonment. He appealed to people to sink all differences and present a united front. Without sacrifice Swaraj could not be attained.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru also spoke for a few minutes urging the women folk to take to Khaddar and spread the gospel of the Charka and Khaddar even in the villages. After the meeting was over, the party left for Bombay by the Deccan Queen.—A. P.

WHERE THE WOMEN OF KANARA WERE GATHERED.



A photograph of the women's meeting held by the Kanara Women's Association which was addressed by Mrs. Kamala Chattopadhyaya and Mrs. Umabai Kundapoor.

NIPANI SEDITION CASE.

Hearing Adjourned.

BELGAUM, June 14.

(BY MAIL).

At the resumed hearing of the Nipani Sedition Case before Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Belgaum, Muktabai Narayan and Radhabai Shanker, two lady teachers of the Nipani Girls School and Mr. J. D'Silva, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Northern Division, Belgaum, were examined for the prosecution and further hearing was adjourned.

In their evidence the lady teachers deposed that on the day in question at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon a boy of about eighteen came to their school and informed them that Rawan and Kagwade, two Congressmen had been sentenced under the Salt Act and required them to close their school. The boy was followed by a crowd shouting "Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai" and some of these promptly entered the school premises and proceeded to tear down the portraits of King George, King Edward and the Prince of Wales which decorated the school walls. Witness mentioned Chandulal and Wandre as having been present among the crowd on that occasion.

Mr. D'Silva gave formal evidence of the circumstances leading to the arrest of the accused in the case and their prosecution under Sec. 124-A I.P.C.—A.P.

FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMMITTEE

A Risaldar's Evidence.

PESHAWAR, June 15.

Giving evidence before the Frontier Regulations Committee today retired Risaldar Ajunkhan of Swabi Tehsil, said that the Jirga system was indispensable. It was liked by all respectable persons, though not by low class people who were prone to crime. The Risaldar said that very few witnesses were dishonest.

Replying to Nawab of Hoti the witness said that adoption of the Tribunal by the Jirga system would reduce serious offences in the province. The witness informed the Nawab that crime was prevalent among the Hindus to the same extent as among the Pathans.—A. P.

NAINI RECEIVES FIRST SHOWERS

NAINI TAL, June 15.

Naini Tal had its first shower of rain for the year last night and rain fell at intervals throughout the day to-day. There has been acute scarcity of water at some stations in the Kumaon Hills, several annas being offered for a pitcher of water both at Ranikhet and Almorah.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON GIRL.

Bombay Memons' Meeting Calls For Justice.

Arising out of an alleged assault on a young Memon girl, a mass meeting of Bombay Memons was held on Tuesday last under the auspices of Anjuman-e-Islah Hur-Russoom with Mr. Esmail Haji Kassam Rokadia in the chair at the house of Mr. Habib Shakoor at Koliwada.

Several resolutions were passed condemning the alleged outrage. The allegation was that Bai Khadijabai the young daughter of Mr. A. Latiff A. Kassam Essak was severely beaten by her husband Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ali Haji Ishak Bhesania and his mother, Bai Jerambai on the 2nd inst.

Among other resolutions it was urged upon the main Memon Jamiat of Dhoraji and other Jamiats to exert themselves in this matter. The Dhoraji Memon Volunteer Corpse whose efforts in the face of many obstacles were instrumental on public attention being drawn to the case were warmly congratulated.

The meeting empowered the President to send the resolutions to H. H. the Maharaja of Gondal imploring him to order proper inquiries into the allegations. Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded also to Jamiats and Associations concerned.

The speakers at the meeting were Messrs. Ebrahim Esmail Lakhani, Habib Tarmahomed Janoo, Abdus-Sattar Haji Noormahomed Ghaniwala, Abdus-Sattar Mahomed, A. K. Lakhani and Latiff H. Mahomed Supariwala

ALLAHABAD'S NEW COMMISSIONER

Visits Distressed Areas In Cawnpore.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 15.

Mr. V. N. Mehta, the new Commissioner of Allahabad Division, who arrived in Cawnpore last Saturday has had a very busy time here. He has visited most of the areas devastated during the last riots. He has also been to Generalganj and seen the Gandhi Seva Samiti reading room signboard. It is learnt he met most of the prominent Muslims of Cawnpore yesterday, while Mr. Raghubardayal Bhatta, Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Lala Ramratan Gupta, Mr. G. G. Jog, Congress ex-Dictator, Mr. Bhijendra Swarup, Advocate, and other leading Hindus saw him this morning. But no compromise has so far been arrived at.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

South Indian Jain Conference

Mr. Makanji J. Mehta (left), President of the South Indian Jain Conference which opened at Sangli on June 12, is a well-known Jain leader. Mrs. Gulabben Mehta (right) presided over the South Indian Jain Women's which aso met at Sangli.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ANCIENT ANCESTORS.

Young Chinese Student Seeing World On Bike

WITH UNIVERSE AS HIS SCHOOL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 15.

"The object of my adventure is to see the world, taking the universe as my school, the people and their customs as my text books, the phenomenal changes as my teacher and nature as my inspiration," declared Mr. Poon Tuck Ming, the Chinese student of 22 who is on a world tour and arrived in Cawnpore yesterday.

LEFT SHANGHAI IN JUNE 1930.

In the course of his conversation he stated that he started on June 28th 1930 from Shanghai with the China Touring Expedition party whose object was originally to visit all important places in Asia on foot. After having travelled through Chekkiang, Fukien, Kwanctunk, Hongkong and Annam the party consisting of five young men and three young women was broken up into three batches with the permission of the president of the party. Mr. Poon alone coming to India, two touring Southern Asia and five going on the original route.

5 YEARS ADVENTURE.

Mr. Poon entered Saigon alone. From there he took a bicycle and proceeded to Siam and Malaya. It was to go to Europe and America and return to China via Japan. To complete the whole tour according to his progrmme will take five years. From Singapore he proceeded to Calcutta by a steamer reaching there on April 12th last. After staying over month at Calcutta he proceeded to upcountry on his bike visiting Asansol Gaya, Patna, Benares, Allahabad and Fatehpur on his way. From Cawnpore he goes to Lucknow and then to Agra and Delhi, Simla, Peshawar *en route* to Afghanistan, Persia and other countries. In his autograph album are to be found signatures of eminent men like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy of Calcutta. I am determined to accomplish the journey to do justice to myself and to my nation" he said in conclusion. He thanked all those who have helped him so far.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL

Leaves For Allahabad.

Pandit Jawaharlal and Mrs. Kamala Nehru left for Allahabad by the Calcutta mail on Monday night.

INDORE MAHARANI AT POONA.

Visit To Dhangar Maratha Youth League.

(Rrom A Correspondent.)

POONA. June 13.

The premises of the Kshatriya Maratha Dhanagar Taroon Mandal at Bhavani Peth, Poona City, were tastefully decorated on the occasion of the visit of Her Highness Chandravatibai Holkar, Senior Maharani of Indore to the Devi Ahalyabai Free Reading Room on Thursday. The Maharani accompanied by her staff was welcomed at the entrance by President, members of the Managing Committee and the Advisory Board of the Mandal when the band of the Poona Parsi Scouts was in attendance. After inspecting the Reading Room the Maharani was conduced to the dais amidst very loud ovation given by the members of the Dhanagar Samaj.

Mr. K. G. Bagde, ex-M.L.A. in his welcome speech stated that Mr. Shankar Babaji Kshirsagar was mainly responsible for starting social aid educational work for the uplift of the Dhanagar community all over Maharashtra since 1919 and owing to his efforts the "Taroon Mandal" was established in 1928 under the leadership of Mr. V. R. Shinde.

Mr. Bagde then referred to the very appalling state of backwardness of the Dhanagar Samaj. All eyes were turned to the royal family of Indore who were regarded as the natural leaders of the community.

Messrs. S. B. Kshirsagar, R. A. Nikude, S. A. Galinde and B. M. Ghone then spoke in appropriate terms about the local activities of the Dhanagar Samaj in general and the youths in particular after which Her Highness the Maharani addressed the gathering.

HER HIGHNESS' SPEECH.

She said, any community that wishes to come forward ought to work very hard for progress in education. Dhanagars Marathas, in olden times were a very forward race in military pursuits and, therefore, we were not aware of our backwardness in literary lines. But this mistake has kept us at a very backward place in the present-day affairs. You may be aware of the fact that the Indore State is conducting a Free Boarding for the education of the Dhanagar boys and the "Chandrawati Mahavidyalaya" for the girls. Besides we have been helping the educational Institutions of the Dhanagar community outside the State on a very liberal scale. I have declared my ofn intention of awarding annual scholarships up-

Nepal Ruler's Presents Viceroy

SIMLA, June 15.

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon received Lieut-Col. Node Bikram Saha deputed by His Majesty the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal with a 'Kharita' and presents to His Excellency. Commanding Colonel Chandra Jung Thapa, representative of the Government of Nepal in India, was also present.—A. P.

Sind Zemindars Want 50 Per Cent. Remission

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 15.

For the last three years, Zemindars in Sind have been suffering severely from frost, floods, low rates, etc., with the result that several of them are unable to pay land revenue. Governmen have made a remission of two annas in the rupee in some talukas, but Zemindars are agitating for remission of at least 50 per cent of land revenue. Resolutions to this effect are being passed by meetings of Zemindars in different parts of Sind.—A. P.

C. P. PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Office-Bearers To Be Elected Next Sunday.

NAGPUR, June 15.

The office bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee will be elected on Sunday next.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, after suspension of practice for over one year, resumed practice to-day.—A.P.

NAGPUR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Members Include Seth J. Bajaj And Dr. Khare.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL June 15.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi P. C.C. held here on the 14th instant the following were co-opted as members of the Provincial Congress. Dr. Khare, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mrs. Ranka Messrs. Joglekar, Kanitkar, Tilekar etc. Mr. and Mrs. Salve have been elected president and secretary respectively of the Nagpur D.C.C.

One can now reasonably say that the monsoon has set in at Nagpur. There were constant showers of rain on Thursday last and Saturday noon. and last night. The weather is now much cooler.

KHAR ROAD TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Khar Road Tenants' Association writes:—

From the statistical statement with the undersigned, it is seen that rents have reduced in 40 tenements ranging at an average of 10 per cent to 12-1|2 per cent.

Tenants, who have not received any reduction at the hands of landlords are to pay rents only on reduction basis.

Tenants must not vacate their quarters without intimating to the Secretary of the Association.

They must negotiate with the landlords of new premises only through the Association.

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to Rs. 1,000 for the students of our community.

Mr. Shankarrao Patil proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Her Highness.

After the presentation of flowers, 'attar gulab' Her Highness and suite left the pandal for their camp. A silver medal was then presented by the Mandal to the Parsee Scout Troop for their kind services on the occasion.

SOCIAL REFORM IN JAMNAGAR

Appeal To Youth.

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR, June 13.

The third annual session of Audichya Gadhia Community was held in Jamnagar when youths of Rajkot, Jamjodhpur, Amreli, Gondal, Dhauk and many other places attended it. Sjt. Maganlal Joshi in his presidential address dealt with the problem of girl-selling tactics criticting the selfish policy of the interested parties and appealed to the youths to stop this bad practice. References were made to lessen expenditures after social ceremonies as well as about the widow problem. Then Shrimati Saritaben dealt with widow-remarriage, old traditions, co-education, khaddar and other important problems which were bitter pills for the older group to swallow. Next day the question of widow-remarriage was under discussion when some Sauatanists suggested to the president to prohibit such discussions. When the stage of walk-out came the president handled the situation with tact by allowing either parties to ventilate their views and there was a very interesting discussion.

INDIAN STATE AIR SERVICE

Cawnpore To Be Halting Place.

SIMLA, June 15.

It is understood that arrangements are being made to include Cawnpore as a regular stopping place for traffic purposes on the Indian State Air Service from Karachi to Calcutta.—A. P.

MADURA SAREES

The Secretary, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee Upnagar Camp writes:—

A good deal of confusion has arisen regarding the Swadeshi character of the Madura "Sarees." In about the middle of May the F. C. B. C of the Upnagar Camp had wired to Sheth Jamnalalji at Delhi regarding the attitude of the Congress picketers towards the hand-woven "sarees" of Madura. Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj consulted Gandhiji on the point and assured himself that the concessions given to certain mill-owners regarding the disposal of the exhisting stock of cloth, containing artificial silk did not extend to similar cloth woven in hand looms. Accordingly he sent the following wire to the Upnagar Camp "consulted Bapu no concessions 'sarees' mtntioned wire."

The F. C. B. C. then issued a press statement regarding Bapuji's instruction for the picketing of hand woven cloth containing certificial silk. The Swadeshi cloth certifying committee came is read this statement and wires to Shet Jamnalal Bajaj.

Madura "sarees" do not contain certificial silk pray stop picketing immediately letter follows.

JEREAJANI'S OBJECTION.

The F. C. B. C. accordingly published the above telegram in the press. Shrijut Vithaldas Jerajani came to read this and he addressed a letter to the Upnagar Camp inquirink about the authority of the Swadeshi Cloth Certifying Committee. The F. C. B. C. accordingly wrote to Dr. Mahmud of A. I. C. C. and inquires whether the Swadtshi Cloth Certyfying Committee of Madura was recognised by the Congress.

Dr. Mahmud gave the follow-reply to this.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter dated 31st May, 1931, I have to inform you that the Congress has not authorised any Swadeshi Cloth Certifying Committee at Madura. I am however making further inquiries regarding the Committee at Madura mentioned by you.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MAHMUD

This letter from the General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. regarding the Swadeshi Cloth Certifying Committee of Madura places the Madura "sarees" again in a doubtful position. The F. C. B. C. of the Upnagar Camp has therefore to rekuest the public to take due note of this letter.

SEPARATION OF BERAR.

DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 15.

A meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Executive was held at Akola on the 14th instant Mr. Bigani was in the chair. The Berar separation question was discussed at length. But no decision was taken. The question was postponed till the next meeting.

Mrs. Laxmibai Dandekar of Amraoti, Mrs. Thosar and Shrimati Durgatai were elected to the Provincial Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

"TILL INDEPENDENCE IS WON."

B. P. Youth League's Demand For Fresh C. D. Campaign

GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH VIOLATING TRUCE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Presidency Youth League was held at the Youth League Headquarters, Chaupatty, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the League presiding.

There was a comprehensive discussion on the present political situation. The discussion turned round the following resolution moved by Mr. Yusuf Meherally.

"In view of the fact that the British Government in India having broken the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement, both in spirit as well as in letter, as evidenced by the non-release of various political prisoners, the non-return of confiscated land in several places and the very grudging and partial ratification of the Truce terms in several other particulars, this meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Youth League urges upon the Indian National Congress, to stop further negotiations with Britain and launch a further campaign of Civil Disobedience and non-payment of Taxes and vigorously continue the same till complete independence is achieved"

H. D. RAJAH

Mr. Meherally dealt with the various aspects of the question, and was of opinion, that so far as Youths were concerned they were not only ready but eager to plunge ahead. He pointed out that, Sjt. H. D. Rajah, one of the Secretaries of the League was still rotting in jail, along with several other important and brave comrades. After heated discussion Mr. Meherally's resolution was carried unanimously.

It was resolved to invite the next session of the All-India Youth Congress to be held in Bombay. The question of holding the Fourth Session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference was considered and the Secretaries were authorized to elicit information from affiliated Youth Leagues about the time and places.

FLOATING UNIVERSITY

Mr. Meherally's proposal for organising a Floating University in the coming October vacation was accepted. The proposal was that special arrangmeents should be made and accommodation reserved on a steamer in which a party of Youth workers should travel from Bombay to Colombo and back. A Sub-Committee consisting of Shrimati Kamaladevi Cahttopadya, Mr. Meherally and Mr. Rohit Mehta was appointed to work out the details.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Jute shares opened quiet after the week-end but as the session progressed a better feeling again set in and prices hardened to some extent closing firm at the best of the day. More outside buying was in evidence. In coals small turnover resulted at lower levels. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel were marked down while others showed no material change. In securities there was moderate inquiry for investment account except 1960|70 issues which continue on offer. Following were closing quotations:—3-1|2 per cent paper 60|5 small odd lot. Four per cent loan 1960|70 74|6 all lot. 4-1|2 per cent loan 1955|60 82|4 small lot. 5 per cent loan 1945|55 100|4 small lot. Railways Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rabat 53. Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 6|12, Borrea ordy. 10|14, Burra Dhemo 4|10, Burrakur 9 small lot. Auckland ordy. 180 c.t., Ball ordy. 133, Barnagore 122 s. lot, Cheviot 221|8 Clive ordy. 20|13, Gondalpara ordy. 749, Gourepore ordy 312, Howrah 38|4, Hukumchand pref. 94, Kamarhatty ordy. 397, Kankanarrah ordy. 359, small lot, Kelvin ordy. 525 small lot, Kinnison ordy. 653|8 small lots, Lawrence ordy. 438 small lot, Lansdowne ordy. 121 s. lot, National 20|7 Northbrook ordy. 46|8 s.l. Presidency 5|10 Reliance ordy. 62|13, Soorah Pref. 95|8. Miscellaneous: Bengal telephone Pref. 10|10, Indian Iron and Steel 2|6 Marshalls 1|6 Hooghly Flour 12 c.t. B. I. Corporation Pref. 53, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 4|8 small lot, Madan Theatres 1|12, Samastipore Sugar 8, Killing Valley 8 c.t.—A. P.

A VISIT TO PUNDIT MOTILAL

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE'S RECOLLECTIONS

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes in the "Modern Review":—

It was late in July. Pandit Motilal Nehru had sent me a wire at Dacca to come and visit him in his home at Allahabad. I was thrilled. Ever since I had interviewed Dr. Sun Yat-Sen in China and Count Okuma in Japan for the American press some years ago, I had been dreaming to see Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. I saw Mahatmaji within a week after I landed in India. Now I was to meet Panditji.

I expected no one to meet me when I got off the train at Allahabad. As I was debating with myself as to how I should get to the house of my host, a youngish man greeted me and introduced himself as Nehru. Who was he? I was in a quandary. I knew that my host was a venerable-looking personage; he could not possibly be so young. Who then could this man be? He had the dignity and courtesy of a blue-bred gentleman. His was a striking face, but I had never seen its likeness in public prints.

LENIN OF INDIA.

Presently I learned that he was no other than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had just returned from Europe and was writing for the Press a series of most interesting articles on Soviet Russia. I had, from the reading of those articles, pictured him as the Lenin of India. Here stood before me the young intellectual who was already something of a nightmare to the English rulers in India. I looked at him curiously. A man in the thirties, weighing a hundred pounds or so, coolly dignified and yet extremely alive. He radiated energy; it seemed to gather itself to a point in his almost black eyes. This was he who was destined soon to be chosen the President of the most epoch-making session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore.

The mansion on the chief thoroughfare to which we were driven in a car bore the name "Ananda Bhawan." A red brick wall surrounded the house. As we approached I discerned on the wall the words written in white paint, "Welcome to the Prince." Mr. Nehru pointed smilingly to the half-obliterated word "No" which had prefaced the welcome and which was partly rubbed off. He explained: "That was the way we welcomed the prince. Half an hour before he passed this way, a policeman wiped out the first word—nearly."

Back of the house, far beyond the wall, was a meadow; and across the meadow stood in the distance an English fort. The meadow, I was told, was once a wood. The trees were cut down by the authorities so that, if ever the guns had to open fire on the city, there should be no obstruction. Ananda Bhawan is a large palace. From the roof one might perhaps catch a glimpse of a different vista—the confluence of the holy Ganges and the Jamuna.

EAST AND WEST MINGLED FREELY.

Inside the house, East and West mingled harmoniously. Pandit Motilal Nehru, a 'pucka' Indian, was dressed in 'Khaddar' and welcomed me with hearty cordiality. He spoke perfect English; but his generous hospitality, and his kindly and gracious ways indicated a true Indian heart. The womenfolk came and went freely. They wore no veils. They talked with me in English fluently; some of them had been educated in Europe. A married daughter of Mr. Nehru was also there. She was about to proceed to England with her husband who was to study medicine. Another of the young women of the Nehru family had topped the list in the Law Examination at the University of Allahabad. I recalled that not many years ago, our Indian women were in seclusion. Gone is the 'purdah' for ever! Woman's freedom has come back once more. Woman is now taking her place, in the open, by the side of man. Here, if anywhere, is an authentic proof of the dawning of a new day for India.

The next morning I had a long talk with Pandit Motilal Nehru in his living room. It had the decorations and the conveniences of a type I am accustomed to in America. This put me in mind of Mahatma Gandhi's room at Sabarmati where I had been received only a few weeks before. Mahatmaji was sitting on the floor spread over with a home-spun cloth. The room had absolutely no ornamentation. There were no tables or chairs, nor pictures on the walls. A spinning wheel, a few half-filled book-shelves and a low desk, having the appearance of a foot-stool, constituted the furniture of Mahatma Gandhi's room. One does not, however, think of the bareness of a room at Sabarmati in the presence of Mahatmaji.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was busy working on the report of the committee appointed by the All-Parties' Conference to determine the principles of the constitution for India. Later this report became the Swaraj Constitution. He showed me some of the drafts of the report he had made, and we talked on principles of government and administration. His was a far-sighted mind. He felt that there could be no freedom for India until the Mohammedans and Hindus worked together, shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand. Panditji was all ether-clear vision, forthrightness, of immense practical sense, courageous to the last degree and filled with loathing for the Pharisee, Indian and foreign. He had mental eyes which wore through to the last atom. He distrusted and detested all Anglophils and their Satanic duplicity. He was mild-mannered, sensitively human and affectionate; but, like all fighters, he had a temper, which could burn and blaze. He had in his forensics, like Nietzsche, "an old artillery-man."

He was immensely devoted to India in his efforts to make her great and enlightened. Indeed, he was one of the greatest liberators of the world. What a redoubtable tower of strength he was in the emancipation of India!

The work of Mr. Motilal Nehru, I have no doubt, will be admirably carried on by his worthy son. I entertain great admiration for the patriotism and statesmanship of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. In the absence of anything else to find fault with, some people have accused him of the crime of being young, forgetting that age is no guarantee of wisdom. Pitt the Younger, entered Parliament at 21, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-three. Charles James Fox was elected to Parliament at twenty. He was a powerful figure and a member of the Government at twenty-one. Gladstone left Oxford at twenty-two, entered Parliament at twenty-three, and was an important member of Sir Robert Peel's government at twenty-six. Nehru may be young in years; but he is a man of striking ability and of dominant will-power.

JAWAHARLAL AT THE SPINNING WHEEL.

I sat with Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru one day on the verandah on the second floor overlooking the city. He sat down, as Mahatma Gandhi had done when I visited him, at a spinning wheel and workd skilfully while he talked to me. He loved to deal with facts. Fact-finding seemed to be his creed. I learned about the All-India Spinners' Association with branches in every province. The members were required to spin a thousand yards a month. They sold the manufactured articles and turned over the profits to the Association for the extension of its work. The organisation, with a capital of over fifteen lakhs of rupees, distributed loans, published reports, trained workers, and was constantly endeavouring to improve the 'Charkha.' "Altogether we do pretty good business," commented Mr. Nehru. "This is not at all bad for amateurs. It requires only twenty to thirty minutes a day." He glanced at me. "We are not fighting machinery, as some people in the United States imagine. Hand-spinning, you know, does not compete with or displace any existing type of industry. It is supplementary to agriculture and is a ready means of fighting famine and starvation. The hand-loom suits admirably the needs of the peasants who make up the overwhelming majority of the Indian population."

The spectacle of misery and starvation in the land had deeply stirred his heart. He had been striving for the goal of economic justice, political freedom, and human brotherhood. He is both nationally and internationally minded. Liberty is his God, reason is his holy ghost, and democracy is his religion.

Mr. Nehru once referred to Katherine Mayo and her scurrilous and unprincipled attack on India. I reminded him that many leading men and women in America have denounced Katherine Mayo's book as obscene, lewd, filthy and indecent. I also asked him to waste no more time on her.

A servant usrered a young collegian from Bombay. The conversation naturally turned on the youth movement. Nehru urged the youth of the nation to do their bit at this crisis, and not to be isolated from the main currents of national life. A very important suggestion this was.

STUDENTS' PART IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

I think the political activity of university students in the New World and in other countries is in strange contrast with some of Indian students' indifference to public affairs. This is not, however, the general attitude of the student world anywhere outside of India. Students have participated in large numbers in the recent revolts in Peru, Argentine and Bolivia. In Mexico and Spain, some of the most active Nationalists are university students, while in China students have taken a dominating part in the political and social renaissance of that nation. They have gone into the struggle because they felt the struggle needed them. It was the call of their country.

Not all of these foreign students are radical or revolutionary, though their tendency may be in that direction. In England it is common for Cambridge and Oxford students to run for election to the House of Commons, and when elected they do credit to that body. In North and South America, as well as in Europe, university curricula are not divorced from practical affairs. There the students learn to participate in the practical world in which they soon will have to live the year round. Notwithstanding all and sundry wiseacres, Indian students should see to it that their college life does not become too monastic.

Jawaharlal Nehru despised personal narrative, personal drama. With him, "Job is the thing," and that job consisted in the full realization of the destiny of India. I managed, however, to worm out of him his first venture in India journalism. "I founded and edited a paper "The Independent," he told me with a whimsical smile. "It aspired to be the voice of the younger generation longing for freedom. The Government overwhelmed me with lavish attentions and asked me to suspend publication. Instead of complying, I went on printing the sheet. I notified the police that if they wanted me, they could easily find me in my office. I put no padlock on my doors. Of course, I was found very quickly and I had months and months of enforced vacation at one of his Majesty's rest-cures."

IN JAWAHARLAL'S LIBRARY.

After a while Mr. Nehru stopped his spinning. He led me from the verandah into the large room adjoining, to look at his library. The books in the cases had overflowed on to the tables and the floor. I noted most recent books on history, economics and government, the biographies of Lenin, Lincoln and Mazzini, of whom he is a great admirer.

"When do you find time to read" I inquired.

"Well, it is true, I am working every minute. The Press has to be fed. The public has to be informed. The organizing work takes much time. But—one, for the salvation of his soul, has to keep up to date."

Whatever may be the ultimate result of the present political conflict, the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should be writ large in Indian history. He is one of the most vital forces of modern India. His sincerity and patriotism none can impugn.

In the afternoon he and his secretary came to see me off at the station. I had to be on my way to Simla, where I wished to see the Viceroy, Lord Irwin. As the trained pulled out, I caught a last glimpse of Nehru's serene face. It still bore the same look of hope and confidence. Soon he would be behind prison-bars for the fourth and fifth time. He must have known what was in store for him. Not for one moment, while I had talked with him, had any shadow crossed his face. As the train bore me onward, Nehru's likeness to Lenin fixed itself in my mind. Nehru had the same concentrated quality as the Russian, the same tenacity of purpose.

SYMPATHY FOR POSEIDON CREW.

LONDON, June 14.

Weihaiwek:—A torpedo gunners' mate emerging through the torpedo space to the deck of the Poseidon with a Chinaman under his arm in the nick of time was an incident which has aroused the admiration of the Chinese.

It is related by the sale survivor of the four Chinese mess attendants, who says, that the first thoughts of the Britishers were for their Chinese shipmates.

NATIONS VYEING.

Shanghai:—All Nationalities are vieing with one another to give a tangible expression to their sympathy with the victims of the Poseidon disaster.

The fund already exceeds twenty-seven thousand dollars. A well-known Chinese Cinema is donating the proceeds of tomorrow's performance.—Reuter.

A TRIP TO NAVSARI

Some More Impressions

(BY A NOSHAKRA).

I wrote a few notes on 'Navsari,' after my visit there last month, in the issue of the "Chronicle" of 30th May. A few more impressions are given below:—

The subject of the water-works leads me to the equally important institution, the Electric Company of the town, a limited Company, which is doing very good and useful work for the town for a decade. In 1921, thanks mainly to the enterprise and initiative of Mr. Ardeshar K. Mody, the Managing Agent, the Company came into existence, and despite the gloomy forebodings of croakers who had grave doubts about its long career, or even its necessity in the town, it has justified its existence and proved a boon. To casual visitors it seems indeed a strange thing that such a town with its limited resources, can boast of a successful electric concern, when even bigger towns than it do not have any. What a strange contrast appears to me when I compare the present-day street-lighting with that of two decades ago or even before 1921. Most of the streets are well lighted. There is now no fear of bumping against some persons or being knocked down by vehicles, as in the old days of flickering kerosene oil lamps, some chimneyless, and some with chimneys full of soot, and some paneless and the lights blown out a short time after lighting.

COMPLAINTS OF CONSUMERS

I heard complaints from some consumers of electricity that the charge of six annas per unit is rather high. Most of them compare the rate with those prevailing in Bombay, which is 4 annas per unit. Their argument seems to be plausible, as it did seem to me at first; but when I went deep into the subject I found that the Company would have to close the concern if it did not charge like that which is just sufficient to cover all expenses and to pay a dividend. The critics, forget that in a big city like Bombay crores of units of electrical energy are produced and consumed every year, and, therefore the distributing and other expenses are considerably less, whereas this town consumes about two and a half or three, lakhs of units every year. Any reduction of charges, therefore, would mean running the company in loss and the consequent clamour of shareholders to give them some dividend, which if not given would ultimately hasten the old days of the wretched kerosene oil lamps. With the present rate of charges (six annas per unit to private consumers and two annas to the trade) the Company has managed at its last (ninth) annual meeting to declare a dividend which works out at Rs. 6-1/4 per cent. The Company, I am sure, would be too glad to reduce charges were there more consumption of units, and more power was utilised by the trade, which I pray God, as one who naturally wishes to see the increasing popularity and prosperity of his birth-place, it may soon be able to do. But hard facts are to be faced. There is no immediate prospect of the trade here increasing by leaps and bounds. At present small flour mills and aerated water factories utilise the power. Latterly, that is since May 1929, the railway authorities are also taking the power from the company, which is creditable to the authorities concerned, for giving encouragement to the electric company, and this has been done in spite of the fact that the railway authorities had the best means at their command to make their own arrangements for station lighting and pumping purposes. It is to be hoped that the local municipality will follow suit and take power for their waterworks as hinted by me in my first instalment, which arrangement would prove advantageous to both.

TATA SPORTS CLUB

And now to come to the great question of sports. The town is fortunate to boast of its well-known Tata Sports Club which came into existence about two years ago through the generosity of the Tata family which hails from this town. The Tata Bag was once famous for its zoo. Its beautiful bungalow, together with the adjacent ground for use as tennis courts, is given rent-free to the Club. Not only this but the Club gets, every month, a sum of Rs. 50 from the Hirabai Tata Fund, as a donation for its upkeep. It has been able to enrol about 125 members. The various departments of games have been (rather were, till lately) well patronised in spite of rather heavy fees, viz., one rupee for general membership, Rs. 2 for tennis, and Rs. 2 for billiards membership, plus half anna for every game of 20 minutes for the day and one anna (with light) for the evening. Thus a member wishing to avail himself of both these games has to pay Rs. 5 plus extras for billiards game, as stated above. These charges are certainly high, when it is borne in mind that the Club has not to pay any rent, but on the contrary, receives a monthly help of Rs. 50. It is to be hoped the Managing Committee will see its way to make reasonable reduction in charges in order to give benefit of the games to more members. In the short space of about two years the institution has been able to accumulate a fund of rupees eight to ten thousand in the shape of securities. It is hoped it will now curb its enthusiasm in accumulating more money and will reduce the fees. I believe it is the sincere wish of the Tata family that the Club be patronised to the fullest extent, by the rich as well as middle-class members of the community.

SHARP DIFFERENCES

I was pained to hear complaints of sharp differences of opinion which have lately arisen between certain members, virtually splitting the club into two camps. This made many members who were formerly participating in the different games boycott them and resigning membership from tennis and billiards departments, though, happily, retaining their general membership and paying one rupee. This has led a big drop in the total monthly fees, and the consequent reductions of salaries of servants who are sufferers for no fault of theirs, and who are appealing to the boycotters to resume the games. On enquiry I found that the differences have arisen over what I consider to be some strange rules lately framed by the Managing Committee, one of which was that if a member wished to entertain a few co-members he should not do so unless he invited all members of the Club for dinner, etc., This arbitrary rule which was naturally resented by many members and gave rise to so much ill-feeling and differences has I am glad to learn now fortunately been given a decent burial, perhaps due to my appeal to a prominent member of the Managing Committee to exert his influence by inducing the Committee to abolish the arbitrary rule. But others (and the Committee is alleged to be devising new rules now and them which prove unpalatable to several if not many members) still remain. Then, in the case of collegians and students coming from Bombay and elsewhere, they are made temporary members. There have been cases of rigid enforcement of rules about their participation or otherwise in the games of tennis and billiards. They used to pay Rs. 2 for tennis but were not allowed to play billiards. Moreover after playing the former game they were supposed to walk out and not use the Club's general hall which was reserved for regular members only. But complaints have been made lately of not enforcing these rules in some cases. Nothing should be done which would savour of partiality. This is not the place, at least for the present, to go through all of them, but I do hope the Committee will wisely see that the causes of the differences are removed, a fetish of prestige is not made and harmony once more prevails, and the Club fully serves the purpose for which it was started. I sincerely wish it continued prosperity and enviable peace. To visitors who are used to city life and games nothing is so boring as the lack of a good club and games in a town which could offer nothing except a pot of Khajoori juice at the fag-end of the day, as their only cheer or solace. I do hope the differences will be made up, and shall be glad to learn of the happy news. The task of a peace-maker or mediator is thankless, but I have ventured to take the risk, fearing little, fully knowing, as I do, the noble object to be served.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. 10 Reduced For Residences.

The Secretary of the Memon Merchants' Association writes in connection with the reduction in Telephone annual subscription:—

"In reply to my letter addressed to the General Manager, Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., drawing his attention to the urgent necessity of reducing annual telephone rates for telephone lines taking into consideration the abnormal trade depression, I have received his reply thereto of the 13th inst. in which he writes that the Committee of the Bombay Telephone Company have reduced Rs. 10 in the rates of Residential telephones, and that they are unable to make such reduction in the Business Telephone rates, as there would be very bad effect on the revenue of the Company."

Prime Minister Who Rules With An Axe

MILITARY TRAINING FOR THE JOBLESS LEGION

How New Zealand Is Facing Her Economic Crisis

The following despatch from the New Zealand Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" explains the economic position in that Dominion and also how the Prime Minister, Mr. Forbes, is handling the situation.

It has been noted in the past that the conditions in the Old World are reflected out here almost without fail after an interval of about six months. At present the position here is going from bad to worse. Unemployment is mouting up at a terrifying rate, and has reached figures quite unprecedented in modern New Zealand.

The deficit, which the Prime Minister, Mr. Forbes, in his announcement shortly after his return from the Imperial Conference estimated at £4,500,000, has now grown by another million. The number of unemployed, about 7,000 when the Unemployment Act of last session was put into force, is now rising toward 30,000, and the finance of the Act, which consists of a levy per adult male of £1 10s. a year, has fallen so far short of the calls on it that operations on relief works have had to be suspended until further steps can be taken. On top of all this is the clamour for the restoration of the earthquake-stricken areas of Hawke Bay, which even in normal times would prove somewhat of a strain.

On the face of it the position is quite simple. With alarming swiftness the national income of the Dominion has been reduced by the fall in the prices of her staple exports—wool, meat, butter and cheese—to the pre-war level, with a population much greater than at that time and a standard of living, what with motors, pictures, radio, and a score of other things, far higher than then. Furthermore, the National Debt has been more than doubled. New Zealand has to find £12,000,000 a year to meet the interest on the National Debt alone. In other words, her exports should exceed her imports by at least that amount if both ends are to meet. It was only during the war period that this state of affairs was attained. Since then the regular borrowing of fresh millions has obscured the issue. It is only now that we see it clearly.

Into this emergency the Prime Minister has jumped with rare courage. His weapon has been the plain axe, and he has wielded it with vigour. Retrenchment all round, beginning with the Civil Service, has been the policy, and the Arbitration Court has been empowered to make similar adjustments in its somewhat cast-iron system. In addition there has been a wholesale cutting of staffs. In the country the farmers have already virtually dispensed with outside labour; this has quickly settled in the towns, complicating matters there. And with the national wage bill so much reduced the tradesmen have suffered.

DEBT SERVICE.

So far there has been no talk of repudiation publicly, as in Australia, but there are not wanting here people to say that unless prices improve for New Zealand's primary products it is hard to see where the money is going to come from to pay the interest on our debts. The optimist cheerfully looks on the present crisis as no different, except in degree, from the slumps of the past, but others are less confident, arguing that we must go back to prewar prices with post-war burdens, and asking how can they be reconciled. If events prove that prices are not to rise again to what is regarded as a minimum payable level—say, 1s. a pound for wool and 1s. 6d. for butter fat—then New Zealand is in for a bad time indeed, and the period of readjustment will be disastrous for any. It will mean the permanent writing-off of millions in land values and town property.

It will also mean that much land will go out of use as being economically below the margin of utility in a period of low prices. It will certainly not pay to try to bring New Zealand's vast areas of poor pumice land, barren gum land, and hilly bush country into production. Hence the proposed schemes of group settlement will have to be abandoned and such avenues of employment for immigrants and others closed. In fact, steps have already been taken by Parliament to stop immigration.

A LABOUR GOVERNMENT?

Labour, which has not had a trial yet in this country, may get its chance at the general election this year. The present session has already seen the drawing together of the United and Reform parties and the complete break of the Government with Labour, which for the past two years has maintained it in office. The future lies in the mind of the average elector. There is a feeling that the world's captains of finance are either fools or knaves—fools to have let the world in for such a mess, or knaves to be profiting by it.

In the meantime, what is to be done with the army of unemployed? There is a proposal to make it an actual army, to organise it on semi-military lines, and employ it on military rates of pay, with the methods of military commissariat, to tackle the big works that must be done in a country like this. Such a system would certainly be better than the present miserable relief works with the atmosphere of desperation and degradation that accompanies them. In an emergency for New Zealand nearly as great as that of the late war the organisation may well take the form of an army in wartime. There are many who would prefer it so.

"NAUTILUS" PROCEEDING.

New York.—"President Roosevelt" which is standing by the "Nautilus" reports that the latter is proceeding under power of its own undamaged port engine.—Reuter.

THE MUCH DREADED DEATH-RATE

among Infants in India need no longer be a night-mare.

Hundreds of deaths have actually been averted and thousands of precious little lives will, hereafter, be saved by the aid of a simple discovery.

The credit for this goes to an unassuming German missionary doctor who, during his residence in India, discovered the amazing potency of certain harmless Indian herbs and roots in children's ailments.

These herbs and roots, he found, when scientifically combined with Calcium—the recognized bone-builder, and Phosphorus — the great brain-builder, considerably enhanced the value and efficacy of the compound.

It is a combination which the latest medical science of the West and East can devise and which marks a distinct advance upon anything hitherto produced in the direction of saving sickly children from the grave and making healthy children grow healthier.

You have to try it to realise what a wonderful Elixir it is.

Start giving it to your child from NOW. A bottle costs only Rs. 2 to last for a month.

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If he doesn't stock it get it POST FREE (by mentioning the name of your Chemist from

PARAGON PRODUCTS CO. (B. C. Dept.)

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HAIG AND R. T. C—LIST OF AXE VICTIMS—PANJAB GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

A Few Questions For Autumn Assembly

(By Mail.)

SIMLA, June 12.

Though no date has been fixed for the Autumn session of the Legislative Assembly, the members are not on that score less active in tabling resolutions and questions, subject to admission by the President. Among the latest in this category are Messrs. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Deputy Leader, and Gaya Prasad Singh, Secretary, of the Nationalist Party.

CUTTING DOWN WAGES.

Mr. Ranga Iyer's questions mainly relate to the condition of Indian labourers in Ceylon and the contemplated reduction of their wages. He asks whether it is not a fact that the wages of labourers in the tea estates are being reduced in spite of the fact that the Ceylon Tea Company in London has declared a 35 per cent dividend. He calls attention to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's interview to the press and urges on Government to intervene on behalf of Indian labour against the reduction of wages below the minimum fixed by the law.

HAIG AND R. T. C.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh who is now in Simla has just sent in a batch of resolutions and questions covering a variety of subjects. One resolution wants necessary steps to be taken to provide for the hearing of appeals in Income-tax cases by Judicial officers unconnected with the work of the departmental assessment. Another recommends publication of all correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the U. P. Government regarding the disturbances in Cawnpore. This is a well-known parliamentary procedure of raising a debate. He also wants that all correspondence that passed between Mr. Haig, the Government of India's Advisor at the Round Table Conference and the Government of India, be laid on the table. By means of another resolution he wants to convey to His Majesty's Government in England that no constitution for India will be acceptable to the Assembly or the people of India which does not provide for a full control over the finance and defence of this country by a popular and elected legislature. Another resolution of his seeks to institute an enquiry into the working of the Public Service Commission and to make recommendations for improvement for modifications in its powers and functions.

LIST OF AXE VICTIMS.

Some of Mr. Gaya Prasad's questions are of topical importance. He wants to know the total number of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans discharged from service on State Railways, and other Departments of Government this year as a measure of retrenchment tobether with the amount of savings effected under each head.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

He wishes to elicit whether the substance of the speech which the Governor of the Punjab made immediately on the departure of Lord Irwin from India relating to Nationalist activity was previously known to and approved by the Government of India or its members.

A WAR GHOST.

Mr. Singh wants also to know whether during the Great War materials to the value of about Rs. 35 crores were supplied by India to England for purposes of operations in Mesopotamia and elsewhere, but they have not yet been given back to India and also if Sir B. N. Mitra was deputed to go to England and he had to cancel the claim of India as England refused to pay. He also wants all correspondence in this connection to be laid on the table, and to know what steps the Government have taken to realise the money. Another question relates to the number of Indian officers and pilots to be employed in the proposed Indian Air Force, together with its composition, strength and approximate yearly cost, and he wishes to ascertain if the Royal Air Force will be withdrawn in that event and under whose control the New Indian Air Force will remain.

WHY SIR E. HOTSON?

By another interpellation Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh wants to know why the claim of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the senior most member of the Bombay Executive Council was disregarded by choosing Sir Ernest Hotson who had already been granted leave preparatory to retirement, to act as the Governor of Bombay during the absence of Sir Frederick Sykes and to what extent Sir Ernest Hotson has benefitted financially through this arrangement.—A. P.

INDIAN BOYCOTT.

No Anti-British Discrimination.

In the House of Commnos on May 11, Mr. Wedgwood Benn Secretary for India), in reply to Sir Gerald Hurst (C.—Manchester), said that the Government of India recently reported that picketing was much reduced but that there were signs of its revival in come places; that complaints of objectionable methods were decreasing, but that they were still receiving a few, and that with occasional and local exceptions the picketing was unaggressive.

Answering further questions by Mr. Hackett (C.—Chorley), Sir N. Sandeman (Middleton and Preswich), and Sir W. Brass (C—Clitheroc), Mr. Benn said the ordinary law against picketing was being put into force. He understood the movement was against all foreign goods, the discriminating element against British goods having ceased.

Sir G. Hurst asked whether the Secretary of State would obtain a report upon the effect down to-date of the last increase of Indian tariffs on British cotton goods upon the importation of these goods into India.

Mr. Benn replied that apart from the fact that a very short period has intervened since the tariff was last increased he doubted whether it would be possible to disentangle the effect of the tariff from other disutrbing causes.

Mr. Hacking asked for information regarding the operations of the Agency Company.

Mr. Benn said he understood that a meeting of the committee appointed to introduce the scheme was held on April 30.

Mr. Hacking:—Has the right Hon. gentleman seen that the Bombay millowners have subscribed to this company more than £.6,000

Mr. Benn replied that he was not suite sure about the amount.

Answering questions concerning the resolutino passed at the protest meeting held in the Manchester Royal Exchange Mr. Benn sadi the resolution had already been communicated to the Government of India. As to the import duties, so far as was consistent with the fiscal autonomy convention action had already been taken. On the question of the boycott he explained on May 4 that if breaches of the agreement were brought to his notice they should be immediately investigated.

Sir W. Brass asked what steps the right hon. gentleman proposed to take to put an end to the boycott.

Mr. Benn:—The first step is to investigate the complaints, and that is what we are doing.

Sir W. Brass:—But after investigating the complaints has he approached the Government of India and asked them what steps they propose to end the boycott?

Mr. Benn:—When we have investigated a complaint, and there is reason to suppose it is well founded the necessary action will be taken.—"The Manchester Gaurdian".

OUTLOOK FOR PEOPLE OF INDIAN STATES

Dr. Keith's Letter To Mr. Gundappa

Dr. A. B. Keith, D.C.L. D.Litt., Regius Professor of Sanskrit and Lecturer on the Constitution of the British Empire at the University of Edinburgh, Author of "Responsible Government in the Dominions," "The Sovereignty of the British Dominions," "Dominion Autonomy in Practice" and other well-known works on Constitutional Law, writes as follows in a letter to Mr. D. V. Gundappa of Bangalore, dated May 14, 1931:

"I have received your letter of the 23rd of April and a copy of your work on "the States and their People in the Indian Constitution." I have read the latter with interest and appreciation. The facts upon which it insists are fundamental; and if political changes were governed by logical considerations effect would have to be given to the just claim that, if responsible government alone is good enough for the people of British India, it is equally due to the people of the Indian States. Unfortunately the spokesmen of British India appear to have sacrificed the claims of the people of the States in order to secure the readiness of the Princes to accept federation, with the result that the British Government has failed to appreciate the unfair character of the position. I hope that some enlightenment may proceed from your statement, but it would be idle to pretend that this aspect of the situation is intelligently understood in this country or that due attention will be paid to it."

LATE MAHARAJA OF MAHAMUDABAD.

Calcutta Corporation's Condolence.

The meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta last Thursday was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Maharaja Saheb of Mahmudabad.

The Corporation also recorded its sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Rustomji Khursedji Dotiwalla of the Madan Theatres Ltd., and of Mr. Silendra Nath Bose late secretary of the Mohan Bagan Club.

Mr. Sachindra Nath Mukherji moved:—

"That the Corporation of Calcutta expresses its deep sense of sorrow and of irreparable loss at the sad and untimely death of Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Maharajah Saheb of Mahmudabad, who was a staunch Nationalist, inspired by a lofty comprehensive and statesmanlike outlook. As a strong champion of the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity which ever occupied a large place in his heart and a stalwart figure in Indian politics where he always tried to serve faithfully the interests of the Motherland, he was held in universal esteem and regard."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Mukherjee said that the Maharaja had passed away at a time when the need for such a man was great. He was rich in resources of judgment and sound commonsense filled with a consuming love that rejoiced in service. A scion of the historic house of Mahmudabad, Raja Saheb devoted himself early to education and joined the movement which was inaugurated by Sir Syed Ahmed and which ultimately blossomed forth into Aligarh Moslem University.

Proceeding Mr. Mukherjee said the late Maharaja was a great protagonist of Hindu-Muslim unity and was one of the originators of the famous Lucknow Pact.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. B. C. Roy, the Mayor, in associating himself with the resolution said that he had occasion to see the Maharaja first three years ago. Though he knew of his wealth and position, yet it struck him at the first meeting that there was no truer follower of the prophet than he who made no distinction between great and small, rich and poor. The occasion was a dinner party given by the Maharaja. At the table at which there was set a sumptuous dinner there was practically no difference between a Judge of the High Court and an ordinary clerk who was also invited by the Raja of Mahmudabad to the dinner. He was as simple in his habits as he was great in his thoughts.

LATE MR. RUSTOMJI.

Mr. Madan Mohan Burman moved the following resolution on the death of Mr. Rustomji.

(i) That the Corporation record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. Rustomji Khursedji Dotiwalla of the Madan Theatres Ltd., who was a pioneer of the Cinema Industry in India and latterly devoted himself to the development of the Talkie in this country.

(ii) That an expression of the Corporation's condolence and sympathy be conveyed to his family in their bereavement.

The Mayor in associating himself with the above resolution said that he did not know Mr. Rustomji by face but he knew him by reputation. Whenever any person, society or association went to him for aid he was ready to support them if the party really deserved it. There was nothing communal about him. He was catholic in his outlook and never narrow-minded in his patronage. —"Liberty."

WELL DONE ANSARI

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—Dr. Ansari and other prominent All-India Muslim leaders deserve to be congratulated for their bold and spirited reply to the advise given by a couple of Khilafat workers who inspite of being aware of the plan of the mischief-mongers to create disturbance at the Doongri meeting took no steps to prevent it. The hooliganism was successfully defied at Dongri and the bold and righteous policy of the Nationalist Muslims has scored a triumph. Will the goondas learn a lesson from it or will they persist in their campaign against righteousness? The goondas who murdered a innocent passer-by must be traced and brought to book. The murderer of a innocent Pathan who was done to death at the same place is not yet traced and the public is naturally anxious to know as to what steps the police authorities have taken to trace the culprits.

Anyhow, it is the duty of every peace-loving citizen to see that the hooliganism is put down and the traitors who directly or indirectly promote it are brought to book?—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA,

Bandra, June 12.

MUSLIM RALLY TO NATIONALIST CALL.

—:o:—

Dr. Syed Mahmud In Dharbhanga.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DARBHANGA, June 5.

Dr. Syed Mahmud accompanied by Professor Abdul Bari arrived in Darbhanga yesterday at about 11 A.M. and was given an enthusiastic reception at the station by leading Mussalmans and Congress workers of the District. They drove to Islamia Arabic Madarasa where they stayed as guests of Maulana Abdul Wahab Sahibo. Dr. Mahmud attended the meeting of the working Committee of the District Congress Committee and had conversation with the workers about the future work of the Congress. In the afternoon he addressed a crowded meeting of the Hindus and Mussalmans convened by the Congress Committee and at 7 P.M. he addressed a mass meeting of the Mussalmans held at the Madarasa compound under the presidentship of Moulvi Mohemed Naim M.A., B.L., Vakil.

MUSLIM ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Doctor explained fully what the Mussalmans did for India in the past and how did they prepare the Hindus to come in contact with the modern world. They gave new laws, new system, of administration, new ideals of state, and created a Community of Political and economic interest among the different peoples and Provinces of the Indian Continent, which formed the basis of a larger conception of nationality than what India had before. The Hindus did not lack thought but they had lost the power of action and organization which the Mussalmans of those days taught them but with the passing away of their rule the Muslims of India have themselves lost the power of organisation and action. It now seems that the whole Community is struck with paralysis.

He further explained in detail how and why it is essential for the Mussalmans to participate actively in the national struggle for freedom without any regard to the so-called safe-guards. No paper safeguard can save them from sure and certain ruin if they do not make themselves strong; but no nation or Community can strengthen or organize itself without great sacrifice for a given ideal. The Pan-Islamic ideal under the spell of which they made sacrifices in 1921 has not been approved by their own co-religionists outside India. What then remains for them but to accept and embrace the ideal of achieving freedom for their motherland and make sacrifices towards the fulfilment of that ideal and thus incidentally making themselves strong and organized also.

EVILS OF SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

Doctor Mahmud then fully and convincingly explained the evils of separate electorate from purely Muslim point of view. The entire audiance consisting of thousands Mussalmans were so much impressed that when the aims and objects of the nationalist Muslim party were explained the whole audiance wanted to be enrolled as members. The objects of the nationalist Muslim party as explained by Dr. Mahmud were to encourage national feelings amongst the Mussalmans, to prepare them to take their proper share in the national struggle for freedom, to persuade the Mussalmans to use Khadi and lastly to get the Hindus to agree to just and equitable safeguards for the Muslim minority.

A nationalist party for the District of Darbhanga as then formed with the following office—bearers:—

Maulana Hakim Abdul Aziz:—President. Moulvi Abdul Hammed Ex-M.L.C. Vice president Moulvi Mohamed Naim Secretary, Moulana Mohamed Zakeria Joint Secretary, Moulana Abdul Wahab Treasurer.

"BOYCOTT MUST BE THOROUGH".

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In consideration to the Working Committee's meeting on the 9th inst., in our city, your leader under the above caption, of the 6th inst. was opportune and instructive.

It has often struck me why the Congress has not taken up modern methods of advertising "for information and necessary action," with regard to foreign cloth boycott. Is it because the Congress or the body (if there is one) entrusted by the Working Committee lacks pecuniary support, or feels shy of attempting some of the methods suggested in your leader?

Certainly, "it is not to be supposed that for effective propaganda one leaflet is as good as another, or that any and every kind of pamphlets or posters or songs and slogans will do." I ask, why are the very best leaflets, the very best pictures, the very best of songs and other things necessary, (and which) should be utilised in a campaign of national importance," not coming forth under the very personal direction and supervision of a well-equipped central Congress organisation?

When are we going to learn the advantages of such modern effective advertising organisations? Look all around us, the dealers in foreign cloth have continuously kept before our eyes what they have been selling to their consumers with help of occasional but well-directed advertising stunts, big posters either done in colours or electric signboards occupying public nooks and corners and appearing on prominent buildings and big structures of the city. Mr. Editor, we Indians must move along with the times, and it is absolutely necessary in modern days to keep dinning and shouting at people's very eyes, in daylight, out of doors and indoors, and at night times to make known to Indians that India, too, can manufacture and display her goods as efficiently as foreigners.

For that, I appeal for the co-operation of our municipality to reserve select places on its public buildings as markets, etc., etc. and give special lower rates to Indian manufacturers to display their glaring advertisements either in electric bulbs or coloured posters. Cinema managements should do well to encourage getting lovely coloured-slides at special rates to Indians for displaying on their scenes. Trams, trains, buses, and railway stations must be flooded by slogans "Buy Indian goods." In short, city's best places where public throng, business locality, tall buildings, should all be monopolised by such advertisements and wherever possible preference be first given to Indian manufacturers.

Our millowners have recently learnt the advantages of modern methods of advertising. Their prominent tall mill structures, such as chimneys and water-tanks, can still further help the northern part of the city in turning it into a fairy land at night by bearing on their summits electric sign-boards or flood-lights, either to make known their own "Swadeshi goods" or some other Indian firms hired advertisements.

In conclusion, I go with you when you say that such ideal materials are best designed by some well-equipped central organisation." And which can be a better central organisation than the Congress Working Committee", with enough resources at her command to carry out half as intelligent and effective propaganda as could have been designed by a central organisation like the Working Committee, and entrusting one of its members with the charge of the boycott propaganda with ample funds for the purpose "—Yours, etc.,

June 9.

N. H. B.

ALL-NATIONALIST WEDDING

Presents Of Taklis, Slivers, And Khaddar

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 12.

Bhairagi Madam Temple was the scene of a pretty wedding on Thursday between Sjt. C. G. Kothandapani Reddiar, a Congress worker, and Smti. Lakshimi Kanthammal The bridegroom belongs to a wealthy Reddiar family. The marriage pavilion presented a beautiful appearance being decorated with National Flags and festoons. A big clay model of Mahatmaji was placed near the altar which added grace to this simple wedding. The solemn occasion was conspicuous by the absence of the so called grandeur and unnecessary waste of such occasions. There was no nautch party, no ornamental decorations and no foreign cloth or silk even for presentation purposes. The bridal pair were clad in pure and simple khadder. Almost all the guests and people of the bridal party too were wearing the home spun stuff. The members of the Madras National Volunteer Corps were present with their Captain, Sjt. K. V. Ganapathy, and sang beautiful National songs as soon as the religious rites were over. The bridegroom and the bride were recipients of several presents which included taklis, cotton slivers and khadder clothes. In the evening at the home of the bridgroom there was a music party wherein purely national songs were sung.

ATHLETE'S say that I give them increased energy, and that by taking me regularly, they can improve their play. This is quite natural for I contain so many valuable strength-giving ingredients that I can build up vitality and renewed vigour in the weakest of people. Find out, by drinking me what it means to be really well. Buy a bottle of me to-day.

NESTLE'S MALTED MILK

PREPARED IN AMERICA. UNTOUCHED BY HAND

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TEA BUSINESS capitalised and nursed by Indians must be freed from the incubus of foreign control. We represent a group of SWADESHI Tea Gardens, some of us are sole proprietors of gardens. All patriotic TEA MERCHANTS, DEALERS & AGENTS could safely build up a eally paying business with us now when a portion of the tea-production and sale has been nationalised by us with great difficulty. We handle HIGH GRADE TEAS offering highest c mmission and facilities. For Agentship of all grades address to:

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INDIA'S BEST AND CHEAPEST RAINCOATS.

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Beware of Old Raincoats sold by Dealers of Old Clothes

Buy New Goods at Factory Prices:—Rs. 5/-, 6-12. 8-8, 12-8, 15, 20. 25 and up.

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"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it. Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-10 per 3 bottles.

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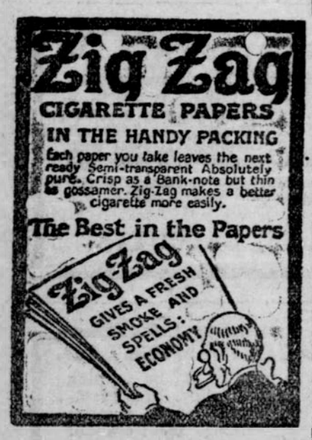

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LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

Here Is Your Opportunity

COTTON BUSINESS:—
We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the East Indian Cotton Association, Shri Mahajan Association, and the Indore Dhara. Transactions in the latter are being done till 11 p.m. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest informations from all the foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

COTTON ATTRACTIVE:—
Cotton speculation has proved attractive all over the world and every scrap of news is being seized with hungering avidity.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL MARKETS:—
The New York and Liverpool Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there, is torched all around the world; shrewd speculators avail themselves of this news and make huge profits. This BUREAU remains in constant touch with these markets, right from the opening mid-way fluctuations, to the closing prices.

TELEGRAMS & TELEPHONE CALLS:—
Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay Quotations and expectations (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

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Telephone:—24241.

"To Meet Growing Forces Of Disorder"

"DUTY OF EVERY EUROPEAN TO JOIN AUXILIARY FORCE"

U. P, EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION CALLS FDR STRONG MEASURES.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, June 13.

Strong dissatisfaction with the weak and vacillating policy of the Government was expressed at a meeting of the committee of the U. P. Branch of the European Association held here last night when consideration was given to the report of the Riots Inquiry Committee and the resolution of the Local Government.

UNDERMINING PEACE.

General opinion of the meeting was that it was impossible for the European Community to accord any further support to Government, unless more determined measures are immediately adopted by the Government to meet the growing forces of disorder which appear to be steadily undermining the peace of the country. It was felt that the general situation throughout the United Provinces was rapidly becoming critical and that the time had now arrived for the Government to show once and for all whether or not it intended to discharge its proper functions.

CONCERN FOR INDIA.

The Committee was no longer prepared to stand by and see the country reduced to chaos by the failure of the Government to combat effectively the growing forces of disorder.

"WEAKENING OF RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY."

The following resolution was then passed unanimously. The Committee of the United Provinces Branch of the European Association wishes to place on record their appreciation of the report issued by the Cawnpore Riots Inquiry Commission. They consider that the report gives an impartial and accurate account of what took place during the riots and of the predisposing causes thereof. The following points in the report and in the United Provinces Government's resolution thereon, however, call for comment. The Committee considers that the report has not laid sufficient emphasis on the effect of the weak and irresolute policy pursued by the Government of India during the civil disobedience movement. They regard this lack of firmness as being primarily responsible for the recent outbreak. The development of civil disobedience movement resulted in progressive weakening of respect for constituted authority. The committee considers continual attacks made on Police in the Legislatures and in the press and many and often superfluous enquiries into their actions seriously affected the morale of the force.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND SERGEANTS TO THE FORE!

It is to be hoped that those responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order will be now permitted to carry out their duty without being continually subjected to irresponsible and malevolent criticism. The Committee is pleased to observe that local Government now realise their error in not providing adequate police force for the steadily growing city of Cawnpore. They trust that this will be immediately rectified and that the city police will be organised on the lines of the Calcutta Police with an adequate staff of Anglo-Indian or European sergeants who are free of communal bias. The Committee notes with pleasure the appreciation of the services of the Cawnpore Auxiliary Force which is expressed in the report and take this opportunity of strongly emphasising that it is the elementary duty of every European in India to join the auxiliary force.

AGRARIAN TROUBLE FEARED.

The Committee take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Local Government, the consequences which may result from the serious agrarian situation in these provinces. They trust that the Local Government will take adequate and timely steps to afford all necessary relief to cultivators as unnecessary delay in announcing such relief destroys a great deal of the moral effect of such measures. The Committee regards the possibility of the extention of subversive activities of the Congress or other disturbing elements in the rural areas as fraught with the most dangerous possibilities and trust that the Local Government will take energetic and immediate steps to deal with the situation.

NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Mr. V. N. Mehta, the new Commissioner of Allahabad Division arrived at Cawnpore on the 13th instant. A grand reception was accorded to him at the Station. Mr. Sale, District Magistrate was also present. Mr. Mehta is staying at the Collector's bungalow where leading Hindu and Muslim local leaders are meeting him.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BANDRA

(From A Correspondent.)
BANDRA, June 12.

Attention of the Bandra municipality was drawn sometime back through the columns of your paper to the fact that the closing hour of the country Liquor shops in Bandra was suddenly extended from 8-30 to 9 p.m. and an appeal was made to the municipal corporators to make a move in the matter and compel the excise authorities to maintain the origin time of 8-30 p.m. But the appeal seems to have fallen on deaf ears as nothing upto now has bene done by the municipality in the matter. The fact is that there is only one Congressman in it in the person of Mr. M. L. Dahanukar whose pleadings go in vain. As the municipality has failed in its duty it is now upto the people of Bandra to voice their emphatic protest against this sudden change in the excise policy of the Government. We do not believe in prayers and petitions but we must fully expose the excise policy of the Government.

Bombay Textile Workers' Conference.

A conference of the textile workers of Bombay will be held the Damodar Hall, Poibandi, Parel, on Sunday (21st inst.), at 8 a.m. The original date fixed was the 14th inst., but as no hall was available on this date, the conference had to be postponed for a week Mr. S. P. Bhise, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union, will preside. Delegates from every department in every mill in Bombay are requested to attend. Information regarding worker's grievances, and resolution to be moved at the Conference should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Philip Antone, (Patel Building, Poibavdi, Parel), before the 18th inst. Delegates' names should be sent to the same address before the 19th inst. The Secretary will issue tickets on payment of the fee which is fixed at two annas per delegate.

FALL OF ROOF AND TREES

Panic In Jhansi

(From Our Correspondent.)
JHANSI, June 12.

Jhansi to which dust storms are by no means uncommon, experienced one of its severest to-day, preceded by rain. Roofs of many shops were carried yards away, trees were uprooted and traffic was completely suspended for a few minutes. A panic akin to a conquered city was caused in the city and as a result of this chaos a few sustained injuries by the fall of trees and roofs.

It appears that the weather prophets erred in their forecasts as the skies are almost completely clouded and it has rained more than once before the afternoon.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO JOIN CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, June 13.

Dr. M. H. Sharaf, the officer-incharge of the Akali Dal, Bombay who is now touring on foot along with his two Hindu companions appealing for Hindu-Muslim unity has now left this place for Barshi. During his 4 day's stay here he twice addressed two mass meetings largely attended by Mahomedans and after thoroughly studying the conditions and Hindu-Muslim feelings now prevailing in Sholapur, issued a Press-contribution in the local newspapers that it appeared to him that Mahomedans here are not against the Congress creed and they should therefore immediately organise themselves into a strong national party, become Congress members and begin to work out the constructive programme chalked out by the Congress.

Dhubri:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity and duration was felt here after a long interval, at 3-25 p.m. (Local time), on 10th instant.

FIELD FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

(Continued from page 4)

ship of the proletariat which is created by capitalism as its grave-digger.

Mysore Strike Ends In Victory To Workers

Mr. V. V. Giri, President, Mysore Railway Employees Union, issues the following statement:—

The workers' strike on the Mysore Railways is a great victory to the Trade Union Movement in India for more reasons than one. For the first time in the worker's just struggle the authorities were made to recognize that repression can never thwart legitimate rights of workers for better conditions of service nor deny them the freedom of association.

ILLEGAL AND UNJUST.

As one who is not accustomed to speak in terms of "diplomatic truths, half-truths and untruths", the Mysore authorities placed themselves in an untenable and unconstitutional position by issuing a prohibitionary order against me which was as illegal as it was unjust and arbitrary. When the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mysore City, came to me at 3-30 p.m. on the 6th and told me that the Government desire issuing prohibitive orders unless I make up my mind once and for all and promise them not to have any meetings or even communion with the workers and that "interference in any way at this juncture would lead to undesirable results" and that my action was "likely to lead to disturbance of public peace." I had to frankly tell him that I had a right to meet the workers and I would do so, and subsequently to answer the Fascist method of Government in treating the workers organisation.

ORDER DEFIED.

I did meet the workers and address a meeting of Railway workshopmen numbering at the modest computation 600 out of about 800 for over an hour and my speech was translated word by word in to Canarese. Then the Assistant Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation also spoke. The authorities should now realise, if they have not done so already, that my "interference was not "undesirable," neither was I a "disturber of peace". On the other hand they would have been responsible for avoidable mistakes if they had not allowed me to address the workers and I hope they now feel that not only "discretion is better part of valour" but also that their order was unnecessary and undesirable in public interests.

WORKERS' TRIUMPH.

The workers of Mysore should, therefore, be, congratulated in their great success by:—

(1) their getting back their work on Fridays,

(2) their securing fifty per cent. of their strike wages which the Agent had to grant through the written undertaking given to th representatives of the workers and their Union by giving them work on Saturdays for that wee

(3) their acquiring tbe right of negotiation with the management on the other items contained in their original ultimatum to the Administration, and

(4) by their cent per cent. organization and solidarity in the ranks of their Union, it has been clearly demonstrated that no amount of repression and no number of prohibitory orders would compel them to give up their legitimate right of having workers' meetings in the manner they desired.

GUIDE TO GOVERNMENT.

The incidents of the 6th June and the unjustifiable procedure adopted by the authorities in Mysore are to be a guide hereafter in the future relations between workers' organizations and the State. The Dewan of Mysore waxes eloquent when he talks of Federal System of Government for India. But all this would end in talks if his Government considers that workers are chattles and that they could issue repressive orders such as prohibiting meeting, etc., etc.

NO ILL-WILL.

Speaking for myself, I have no ill-will against the authorities for want of ordinary courtesy towards me. At all times let me assure them that I am ready and willing to co-operate with them in maintaining Industrial Peace provided of course the Government recognize the fundamental rights of the workers and their organizations.

Dacca:—The death has occurred at his village residence at Dhamgar, Narayanganj of Mr. Satish Chandra Roy, said to be an authority on the Vaishnava Literature of Bengal.—A.P.

New Delhi:—A fire broke out on Saturday in the record room of the library of the Public Information Bureau. A considerable number of blue books and other reports and books were burnt.—A.P.

International Labour Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
GENEVA, May 28.

The 15th Session of the International Labour Conference opened here to-day at 11 a.m. Mr. Poulton, the Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, in the absence of Mr. Fontaine, the Chairman owing to ill-health, in declaring the Conference open, referred to serious economic depression in the world and the consesuent unprecedent unemployment prevailing all round. He reviewed briefly various activities of the International Labour Office towards its amelioration, and observed that various suggestions made by the Director in his report would receive serious consideration at the hands of the Conference. He proposed Mr. Sokal, (Poland) who has been an active member of the Governing Body, and who has been taking very lively interest in the activities of the I. L. O. since its inception, for the Presidency of the Conference. The proposal, being supported by representatives of other Governments Employers' and Employees' groups Mr. Sokal was unanimously elected President.

SOCIAL-CUM-ECONOMIC.

In his presidential speech Mr. Sokal dealt with great lucidity, the various problems engaging the attention of the whole world. He said "Is it possible that we are mere passive onlookers in the face of this depression? x x x. It seems to be that to-day on the threhhold of a new decade, we ought to find an answer to these questions x x". He referred to the attitude of those who in the past regarded questions of social reform solely from the point of view of the realization of certain humanitarian reform to be applied to the workers and who are coming to realise more clearly the purely economic importance of those reforms. Social policy was beginning to seek for allies in the economic sphere, which in his opinion was one of the most noticeable features of contemporary social life. The following items are on the agenda of the Conference. (1) Hours of work in coal mines, (2) Age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupation, (3) Partial revision of the convention concerning employment of women during the night. Further the Conference has also to consider the reports on the working of the eight first international conventions. The Director's report is bound to evoke interesting and even exciting discussions, particularly in view of the fact that the Director has referred to various economic, and political aspects of the present world-depression and its inevitable attendant unemployment, as also his criticisms regarding carrying in to effect of labour legislations in various countries are strong. In my next letter, I shall give an account of the progress of the work of the Conference made uptil then.

"PRIVILEGE OF YOUTH"

—:o:—

Cochin Youth League.

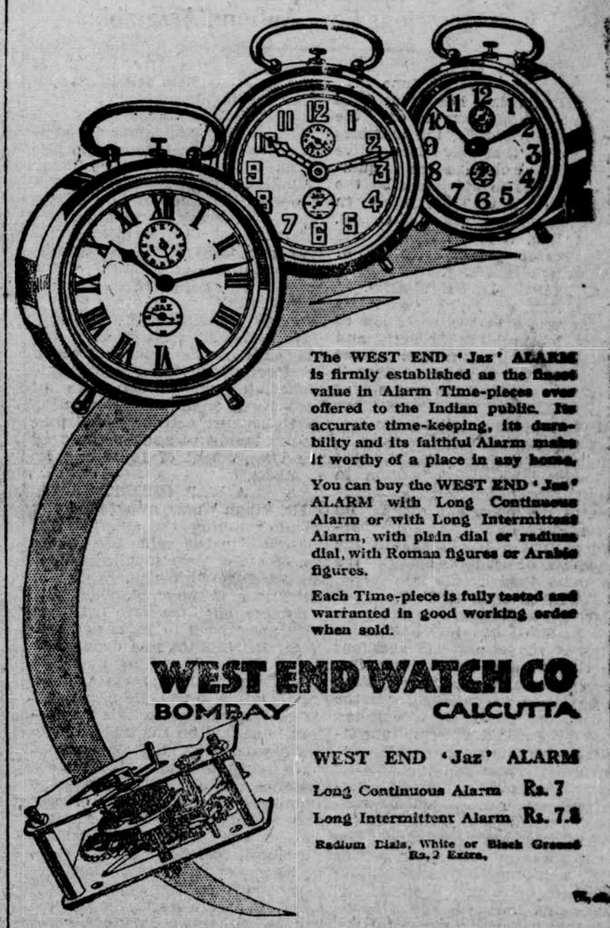
TRICHUR, June 12.

M. Narayana Menon, President of the Cochin Youth League has issued the following appeal:—

The currents and cross currents of important political social and religious movements are at present stirring the waters of Indian life. Of the many such movements the All-India Youth Movement inaugurated within recent times and placed on a permanent working basis is one of the most important. The movement, an offspring of the present nation-wide resurgence is hailed with mcch enthusiasm all over India. People living in Indian States cannot remain unaffected by what is going on just across their artificial boundaries. The youths in Indian India have to play the same part in national regenerations as their brethren in British India. The movement has been set in motion in Cochin under the inspiration and guidance of Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President, All-India Youth League. An All-Cochin organisation with committees in every town and village adopting the same lines of activity as are followed by the All-India Youth League is the real objective. The League has its fixed head-quarters at Trichur.

YOUTH'S PRIVILEGE.

Work of high value has to be done in all fields of national life. Every generation has its own succession of rights and responsibilities. The acquisition of the generation becomes the heritage of the next generous impulses are the special privilege of youth and every acquisition in national life bears the impress of youthful toil. I appeal to the young men and women of Cochin to become members of the League and take their rightful position in the struggle for freedom in our Motherland. The plan of campaign elaborated by the league requires ample funds at its disposal. I also appeal to the public of Cochin and Cochinites residing in other parts of the country to subscribe liberally and place the movement on a sound financial footing.



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HOW GALSWORTHY WRITES

Creation From The Sub-Conscious Mind.

The creation of character in literature was the subject discussed by Mr. John Galsworthy when he delivered the Romanes Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford.

Mr. Galsworthy said that the creation of character in novels was without doubt the least trammelled and most sub-consciously inspired form of character creation. In considering the process which the novelist followed, a question at once presented itself—Did he consciously or subconsciously draw from life? Each novelist must answer that question in his own way, nor would his answer satisfy.

"Speaking as one who has been trying to write novels of character over a period of more than thirty years, the lecturer can make no real contribution to precision," he said. "To this day he knows not how he begins, or why, or how he goes on; he is only sure that there is no rule, and that the process of character creation varies not only from novelist to novelist, but even in himself. The opening sentences describing a character are usually suggested by observation from life. If the observation be conscious the description will probably be altered very good but whether altered or not the character will tend to diverge from the original model so rapidly that if the creator desires to keep to an observed type he will have to resort continually to inbreeding by constant reintroduction of the original traits.

A PERSONAL ILLUSTRATION.

"The vitality and freedom of character creation derives, as a rule, from the subconscious mind instinctively supplying the conscious mind with the material it requires. In attempting an illustration of that process you must forgive my being personal for a moment. I sink into my morning chair, a blotter on my knee, the last words or deed of some character in ink before my eyes, a pen in my hand, a pipe in my mouth, and nothing in my head. I sit. I don't intend; I don't expect; I don't even hope. I read over the last pages. Gradually my mind seems to leave the chair and be where my character is acting or speaking leg raised, waiting to come down, lips opened ready to say something.

"Suddenly my pen jots down a movement or remark, another, another, and goes on doing this, haltingly perhaps, for an hour or two. When the result is read through it surprises one by seeming to come out of what went before, and by ministering to some sort of possible future. Those pages, adding tissue to character, have been supplied from the store-cupboard of the subconscious, in response to the appeal of one's conscious directive sense, and in service to the saving grace of one's theme, using that word in its widest sense. The creation of character, however untrammelled and unconscious, thus has ever the guidance of what perhaps may best be called 'the homing instinct.'

"COMMUNISM" IN FICTION.

"The last few years have shown a tendency in the novel to forsake individualism for a kind of communism; to abandon the drama of individual character, exhibited under high light and high pressure in favour of a wellnigh scientific exposition of the species human being. The feelings, thoughts, tendencies, foibles, and amenities of homo more or less sapiens are turned over for our inspection with amazing skill and industry, but without any intention to set him on his legs as an individual. The species as a whole has become the novelist's love, or object of detestation, rather than selected specimens of the species. The experiment is extremely interesting—especially to those who are making it. It has a vogue.

"Yet there are certain primary reasons why the creation of individual character as the chief motive and function of the novelist may never be adequately replaced by these subtle expositions of the generalised human soul. There is a deep craving in most of us to have interest in oneself from time to time replaced by interest in the self of another. This craving is satisfied by the creation of character in fiction much more frequently and soothingly than by real folk, even one's own friends and relatives. Again most of us deeply crave to see ourselves reproduced, more or less, in the characters we read of, and to judge ourselves by them. Dissection of the generalised human being supplies us with information, but gives us no outline sharp enough for comparison with our own. If indeed a novelist has any use in the world apart from affording entertainment, it is through the revealing power of his created characters."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Protest Against Retrenchment At The Bottom.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, June 14.

By the end of the second week of June, three prominent All India Congress leaders came down to Poona for a short period. Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, addressed a crowded meeting at the Shivajee Mandir on Friday evening. The subject of his address was "Present Political situation." He explained the position of the left wing of the Congress and said that there should be no hesitation in opposition if it strengthened the organisation. But one should not persist in opposition if the question was solved by mutual adjustments. The course adopted by the left wing at the Karachi Congress was the wisest course. They decides to wait and see because Truce was only temporary arrangement. Also by their decision, Indians had shown to the world that Congress was a united body. India was the keystone of Imperialism, once it was freed, other nations which went still under the yoke of foreigners would gain courage. Indians must have world opinion and sympathy behind these and they had greater what opinion. They should try to retain it.

LARGE CROWD RECEIVE PUNDIT JAWAHAR.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here in the afternoon by Poona express to-day. A big crowd was present at the station to receive him. Prominent Congressmen of Poona were also seen. No sooner did he get down from the train, people raised a cry of 'Inquilab Zindabad" and "Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru-Ki-Jai." From the station he went to Napier Road, where he has put up. His car was escortated by about two hundred cycle volunteers. He is addressing a crowded meeting this evening.

POONA LAW COLLEGE.

Out of the 325 students who appeared in the First LL.B. examination from Poona Law College 135 passed. One student came in the first class. The university result on the whole is 37 per cent.

RETRENCHMENT AT THE BOTTOM A FALSE POLICY.

Under the auspices of the Poona Postal Union, R. M. S. Union, and the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Secretary All-India Employees' Federation, addressed a crowded meeting recently under the presidentship of Sjt. Jamnaedas Mehta. Messrs. L. B. Bhopatker, Dr. Antroliker of Sholapur, Nagpurker from Nasik and Agache from Jalgaum were also present on the occasion.

Mr. Bhonde, while requesting Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta to take the Chair, said that the object of their meeting was not that retrenchment should not be carried out but it was to suggest how it should be carried out.

Mr. S. C. Joshi said that they should find out the means by which the axe of retrenchmhent would not fall on the poor people. Some person thought that it would fall on Railway Department, or on Postal Department. That wpas a wrong way of thinking Government had invited suggestions in this direction from all Departments. So the Heads of the departments were sending in their proposals. Now it was a well-known fact that heads of departments always made proposals in such a way that the axe fell on poor people only. Therefore it was their duty to organise in the most constitutional manner.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the president of the meeting, strongly condemned the attitude of the Government, and said that the present state of affairs was due to the carelessness of the Government.

URGECY OF GROWING LONG STAPLE COTTON IN INDIA.

(Continued From Page 6).

of the seeds but the Gods of Simla remain unmoved.

Our object in relating here rather lengthily—our own case, is to point out that unless the rule against importation of foreign cotton seeds is relaxed there are no chances of procuring good seeds; consequently there can be no hope of our ever being able to grow long-stapled cotton in India. We cannot, therefore, urge too strongly upon the public interested in the growth of long-stapled cotton, the necessity of getting this rule altered. We request you, Mr. Editor, to wield your powerful pen to protest against this unnecessarily harsh rule. The object of keeping the foreign cotton diseases away from Indian cotton can be served by having seeds fumigated both at the foreign port from where they are shipped and also at the Indian port rather than by total prohibition of imports.

We hope our views will find support in your columns from the public as well as from cotton merchants and growers.

We are enclosing herewith copies of our letter and telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India for your perusal.—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.
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Bharat Khand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Ahmedabad, May 23.

True Copy of the Telegram.

To,
Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., I.C.S.,
Simla.

Reply Paid.

"Reference our letter of 23rd ultimo regarding import of Foreign Cotton Seeds. Sowing held up. For want of seeds our experiment left incomplete. Large expenses and preparation go in vain. Please authorise delivery of remaining quantity of seeds lying in Bombay dock by telegram. Wanting very badly. Fumigation already done." Garden.

Sir Frank Noyce, Kt., I.C.S.,

AHMEDABAD, 22nd May 1931.

To
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health and Lands,
SIMLA.

Dear Sir,

Subject—Importation of Egyptian Cotton Seeds.

We beg to bring to your kind notice that since last two years we have been making experiments to grow Egyptian cotton in India., A small crop having a staple of 1-5/8 inches had yielded to us from this cultivation. We have sent samples of this cotton to the Director of Agriculture Bombay Presidency, the Secretaries of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the East India Cotton Association. This year we had made preparation to proceed with the experiment on a larger scale and a piece of land admeasuring 10 acres was prepared by us for the purpose. We then imported through Messrs. Rodocanachi and Co. of Bombay a bag of seed from Egypt. When the bag arrived in Bombay the Collector of Customs prohibited its landing in this country on the Authority of Government Notification No. 1213—Agricultural. After a great deal of correspondence with the Collector of Customs and the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency and Public Bodies like the East India Cotton Association the Indian Central Cotton Committee, etc., we were given only1 cwt. of seeds out of the bag of 282 lbs. through the efforts of the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. In his letter No. 5075 of 1931 dated 13th May 1931 the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee wrote (as one of the officers authorised to import foreign cotton seeds to the Assistant Collector of Customs to give delivery of the bag to us) However we were given delivery of only 112 lbs. out of nearly 282 lbs. which the bag contained. You will kindly note that mere 1 cwt. of seeds will not at all be sufficient for a piece of land of about 10 acres. So we request you to be so good as to direct the Collector of Customs to deliver to us the remaining quantity of seeds. The seeds are, as is usually required, accompanied by a certificate from the Senior Entomologist of Egypt stating that the bag containing 282 lbs. of cotton seeds has been fumigated with carbon bisulphide at the rate of 200cc. per cubic meter of space for a period of 24c hours. Over and above this these seeds will be fumigated again in Bombay. Thus there is no chance of the seeds having any insects which infect the Indian Cotton Crop.

As our bag has been with the Customs Authorities for two months and they would destroy it after one month more, we request you to be good enough to take early steps to get us the delivery of the remaining seeds so that we may get them before monsoon sets in.

Before this matter ends, we beg leave to say that time has arrived when Government Notification should be modified or altered for cases like those of ours. We have seen from our own experience that it acts as a great handicap to those who are genuinely interested in growing Egyptian Cotton in this country. Indian Mills are now importing in increasingly large numbers bales of Egyptian Cotton as the demand for cloth of fine counts is increasing. Some efforts should therefore be made to stop the drain of Indian capital by seriously attempting to grow Egyptian Cotton in India. We can well understand the Government's anxiety to protect the Indian Cotton Crop from cotton diseases that might be brought over to India from countries along with the cotton seeds therefrom but there is ample remedy to check this danger by a fumigation at both ends. Complete prohibition of import of any kind of foreign cotton seeds is not necessary and is not also, in our opinion, and that of a large portion of the public, in the interests of the country. Any body who wishes to import foreign cotton seeds for genuine experimental purposes should be allowed to do so, through the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or through any recognised commercial body like the East India Cotton Association or the Millowners' Association of Bombay or Ahmedabad to the extent of about 300 lbs. in one lot if he agrees to pay fumigation charges. Government should not stand in the way of those who wish to make experiments at their own cost without any risk to Indian Cotton.

We place this matter before you for your careful and personal consideration and we hope that you will give us relief in the matter of our own supply of seeds at an early date by wire specially as the rainy season is coming nearer.

Hoping to be excused for trouble.

We beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

Its Defects

Mr. Aka Dandaiah writes:—

During my Vice-Presidentship of the Guntur District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., for 4 years from February 1925 and my Presidentship of the Guntur District Co-operative Federation for 2½ years since May 1928 a series of defects that have crept into the movement have attracted my attention.

I shall state briefly hereunder some of the important defects in the present constitution and the consequent evils.

The chief points that the Managing Committee of the Financing Banks should take particular notice of are these:—

i. Are the loans disbursed by the Panchayatdars in each society only to those members that have got the chance and capacity for repaying their debts in time?

ii. Is each loan of each member in each society actually utilized for the purpose for which it is borrowed?

iii. Where from has any member got the money for the payment said to have been made by him in full or partial discharge of his debt? (Is it his own money or has he borrowed it from the society in the name of another member or elsewhere in his own name?)

iv. Is each solvent or non-borrowng member in each society aware of the implications of unlimited liability?

v. Is the property statement prepared and sent by the Panchayatdars of each society free from any inaccuracies of commission or omission?

I think that if these vital organs of the movement are scrutinized and kept in order by some persons undertaking the responsibility, no other flaw would hinder the progress of the movement, whoever may be the managing directors of the District Bank. Therefore the most important point that is to be deeply considered now is how far the said five important things are attended to by the managing committee of the District Bank consisting mostly of society members who are none else than the borrowers of the said bank.

VI. The inter-dependant relationship between supervisors and inspectors on the one hand and directors on the other hand.

VII. Advancing deposit amounts in loans not by the representatives elected by the depositors but by some debtors who are elected by the debtors themselves to act as their creditors.

VIII. What of joint and several liability of the directors of the District Bank for any loss if incurred to the deposit amounts.

IX. Want of a definite bye-law that each Director is bound to exercise the same degree of diligence and care in the discharge of his duties as men of ordinary prudence do in the management of their own affairs.

X. Affording scope to neglect the principal amounts and collect only the interest thereon and distribute it among the institutions according to their shares and spend it for their expenses.

XI. Affording scope to credit in the District Bank under interest even the principal amounts collected in the societies and to treat such amount also in the District Bank as a profit realized from the societies.

XII. Absence of either representatives of the depositholders in the Board of management of the District Bank or substantial security for the deposit amounts.

XIII. Want of same privileges and rights to the deposit-holders which the non-deposit individual share holders and borrowers of the District Bank (societies) have possessed, such as shares, voting power, exemption of stamp, representation in the management etc.

XIV. Non-publication of the resolutions and administration reports of all the co-operative institutions such as Unions, District Bank, District Federation & Urban Banks.

In bringing the above defects to light I think it incumbent on my part to suggest some remedies, which, if adopted, may in my humble opinion set right matters to some extent.

I. Having the representatives elected by the fixed-deposit-holders and non-deposit individual share holders as Directors of the Board of Management of the District Bank.

II. Eligibility of all fixed-deposit-holders having fixed deposits to the extent of not less than Rs. 3000 to be Directors of the District Bank.

III. Granting a share to every fixed deposit-holder of not less than Rs. 1000 if he pays the share capital of Rs. 100 and applies for a share. Every fixed deposit-holder not to exercise voting power if he does not have a fixed deposit of at least Rs. 1000.

IV. Advancing loans to poor members in rural societies on the security of their immovable property at 9 per cent. per annum or at a lower rate if possible to be redeemed at any time within 3 years to improve the economic condition of the ryots, thereby enabling them to dispose of the property if they get reasonable prices; imposing no penal interest in case of overdues.

V. Imposing on each Managing Director in the affairs of the District Bank such responsibility as lies on a guardian who manages minor's property or on a trustee who manages the trust property.

VI. Publication of all resolutions, administration reports and inspection reports of the District Bank and Urban Banks in a monthly magazine conducted by the District Bank in each District and supplying the same to any one who pays an annual subscription of Re. 1-0-0 or Rs. 2-0-0.

VII. Appointment of a clerk or any officers in every society who would furnish security of Rs. 1000 to discharge the duties now attended to by the Panchayatdars.

VIII. Prevention of Federations and Unions from utilizing the amount for the maintenance of such clerks.

IX. Appointment of one supervisor for every 10 societies to look after these clerks.

X. Having one inspector for every two firkas to scrutinize the work of the clerks in societies.

XI. Having two senior inspector in the District one for each half to inspect the work of their subordinates.

XII. A Superintendent for each District to check the work of the above subordinates.

XIII. Investing the Managing Directors of the District Bank with power to appoint, promote and punish the above mentioned staff including the establishment of the District Bank and to extract work from them.

XIV. If in any case the management of the District Bank cannot be wrested from the hands of its debtors, the Department should take adequate security from the District Bank for the deposit amounts.

In View of the present state of the movement in most of the district of this presidency I am afraid there may be a serious handicap to the deposit holders and further detriment to the movement unless immediate remedial measures are taken to reorganize the movement on sound basis.

Therefore I appeal to the deposit holders in the District Bank and the well-wishers of the movement to represent to the select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council in regard to the Co-operative Societies Act Amending Bill, the necessity to include in it suitable remedies to the above mentioned drawbacks.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J10

Burma Jail Outbreak.

HOW GUARDS WERE OVERPOWERED

36 UNDER-TRIALS MISSING—4 SURRENDER

RANGON, June 14.

From information gathered by the Associated Press representative at Nyaung-ebin regarding the outbreak in the subjail there it appears that fourteen Burman under-trial prisoners, mostly standing their trial on the charge of dacoity were brought from the Magistrate's Court at about 4/20 p.m. on the 12th, and escorted by the usual guards to the lockup in sub-jail which accommodates only under-trial prisoners. On entering the jail the police guards removed the handcuffs and chains from the under-trial before putting the latter into the lockup. When all the prisoners were free, one prisoner snatched a police dah, slashed a constable and removed all the keys from the constable. Other prisoners followed suit in a similar attack on the guards. The under-trial then unlocked all doors, removed 25 carbines and all available ammunition. Meanwhile the jail guards raised an alarm whereupon a detachment of police armed with dahs came and attempted to surround the subjail. A sub-inspector is alleged to have fired two shots through an opening in the wall whereupon the prisoners replied with a shower of bullets, thus scaring away all from the neighbourhood. They then asked other prisoners to join them, threatening to shoot them on refusal. Later, they came out of the subjail in a body, armed, fired a few shots at random, thus creating panic throughout the town and walked off towards the hills.

40 UNDER-TRIALS MISSING.

Immediately they left the medical officer and others visited the subjail and found four constables injured with dah cuts and two under-trial prisoners wounded in the leg with gunshots, all of them Burmans. It was also discovered that 40 out of 65 under-trial prisoners were missing. About half an hour later mail train carrying a party of Manchester regiment arrived at Nayunglebin. A few soldiers made futile attempts to give pursuit. Mr. Wise, Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, with Mr. Banwell, Superintendent of Police, and a party arrived a few hours later and went in search of the absconding prisoners, but failed to locate them.

Early next morning two platoons of the Buffs regiment arrived at Nyaunglebin where they are still stationed. So far there is no definite information of the absconders' whereabouts; but one report, received late last night, states that the escaping prisoners attacked a village miles away and are camping in the reserve forest. Of the forty absconding under-trial prisoners one Burmese woman and three males returned, and surrendered themselves yesterday.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Two European forest assistants of a mercantile firm had a narrow escape. They vacated a bungalow in the nick of time before the absconders opened fire on the bungalow. They left the town at about five o'clock and for half an hour there was such panic that hardly any one was seen in the streets. A rumour is current that three of the absconders in order to avoid the police hid themselves in a Chinese cemetery in the outskirts of the town and left early next morning and were seen by the villagers marching towards the hill forests armed with guns. The town to-day is quiet and normal. A. P.

A group photograph of the beneficiaries of the Physical Culture and Health Home conducted by the Ahmednagar National High School. Fifty-two of the above took part in the Civil Disobedience movement and six teen were incarcerated.

WHAT WORKING CLASS REVOLUTION MEANS.

Muzaffer Ahmed Continues Statement

K. GHOSH EXPLAINS WORK IN "LABOUR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT."

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 10.

When the court assembled today Mr. Nimbkar brought a fact to the notice of the Session Judge which he said the accused might use in the future. He pointed out amidst laughter that the defence office had been burgled thrice, the last time yesterday noon, and said that the thief is an 'ingenious' one and looks into the papers without stealing anything of value.

Mr. Muzaffar continued his statement explaining "the perspective of the national revolution in India from the Communist point of view." "Imperialism" he described is the most advanced and developed form of capitalism. Capitalism begins with exploitation of workers in its own country. But expansion brings it rapidly to new and wider markets and new sources for raw materials. So come the first colonial wars. Later ficapitalism reaches a point at which most industrial development has reached in the home-country to the scale of large scale monopolist enterprise, and the further expansion of capitalist enterprise rendered inevitable by the accumulation of profits, can only take place by the overflow of capital to other countries and subjecting them to industrial exploitation. Railways, machinery, capital are exported to new countries; Industrial enterprises are established on the bases of cheap and defenceless workers of the new country over which political power is maintained by imperialist state. Interest and profits are drawn to the shareholders of imperialist country. This is imperialism—the imperialism of finance-capital that is highly centralised trustified capital of the big modern power."

"British imperialism has got enormous interest in India. It will not surrender its position voluntarily. The immediate task of this revolution was independence both political and economic. This revolution will have to abolish feudalism i.e. landlords and Indian princes. These are the most trusted allies of imperialism and will stand or fall with it. A revolution is not a revolution at all if it does not bring social re-adjustment which can take place only in the background of class struggle."

Speaking on the declaration of rights adopted in the Karachi Session of the Congress, he said that these demands were not at all socialist demands. "Many of those points were included in the programme of the W.P.P.; But the most important demand of the abolition of landlordism put forward by the W.P.P. is not contained in Mr. Gandhi's demands."

Mr. Muzaffar had not concluded his statement when the court rose for lunch. After lunch Mr. K. Ghosh began his statement.

MR. GHOSH BEGINS STATEMENT.

Yesterday after lunch the Session Judge called upon Mr. K. Ghosh to make his statement. Mr. Muzaffar who also began his statement yesterday is unable to speak for more than two hours at a time owing to his weak health. The Judge has, therefore, decided to utilise the time in recording Mr. K. Ghosh's statement. Thus statement of two accused are concurrently recorded.

Being asked about his foreign connections, Mr. Ghosh explained his relation with the Labour Research Department. His correspondence with the department, arose out of his desire to found a similiar Labour Research Department for collecting labour statictics about production capacities, wages etc. He had no idea of the character and the constitution and the personnel of the L.R.D. He believed it to be an honest non-party organisation of the character he wanted to set up to research work in the interest of working class. He was much surprised he heard in this court that this organisation was included in the list of conspirational organisations. Explaining his correspondence with Tagore, who is alleged by the prosecution to be connected with the 'continental group' of Indian communist, he said that the prosecution evidence about this group was self-contradictory. In the alleged correspondence of this group this Mr. Tagore is referred to, in terms which are not at all flattering. In one place Mr. Tagore is referred to "as a long-haired fellow" who is characterised as "iteresting." "This," said Mr. Ghosh, "is a doubtful compliment as applied by one revolutionary to another, though "it may have made up its value in a ladies drawing room". "Anybody who knew Mr. Tagore in Calcutta could not associate him with revolution and far less with communist revolution." Mr. Ghosh stated that Mr. Tagore came from a well-known literary and aristocratic family. Mr. Ghosh had not concluded his statement when the court rose for the day.

Maharani (Sr.) Of Rajpipla In Rail-Motor Accident.

CAR FALLS OUTRIGHT ON SIDE.

PARTY ESCAPES WITH SLIGHT INJURIES

What would have been a catastrophe on the Matheran Railway, was prevented by Providence, writes our correspondent from Matheran. The Maharani (senior) of Rajpipla who had been staying at Matheran left by a special rail-motor with heir-apparent, his brother and other members of the household on Saturday at 8-30 a.m. When the rail-motor reached a curve near Simpson Tank, it slipped off the rails and fell outright on the side. The Manager of the railway, who was also in the motor as well as the driver, was badly injured. The guardian of the princes was also hurt. Fortunately the Maharani and the heir-apparent escaped with only severe shaking First-aid was requisitioned from Matheran, and the party proceeded to their journey after the injuries were attended to.

SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS" DISABLED

Sir H. Wilkins Among Passengers?

LONDON, June 14.

New York.—The submarine "Nautilus," in which Sir Hubert Wilkins proposed to sail under ice to the North Pole, was disabled today, in mid-Atlantic on way to London.

The steamer "Independence Hall" is standing by, and the United States battleships "Arkansas" and "Wyoming" are steaming to the scene. Lady Wilkins who sailed from New York by the "Mauretania" is anxiously awaiting the news according to a wireless from the liner. Sir H. Wilkins had planned to surprise her to-morrow by taking the submarine alongside the liner in Mid-Atlantic.—Reuter.

HARIKISHEN'S EXECUTION PROTESTS—HUNGER STRIKE IN JAIL—TREATMENT OF DETENUS

—:o:—

Our Calcutta Letter

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Some Congressmen and other public workers of South Calcutta are holding a meeting to-day with the view of making proper arrangements for celebrating the 'Deshbandhu Day" anniversary which comes off on the 16th June.

LATE MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

A public meeting of the Muslims, Hindus and Budhists of Chittagong organized by the Chittagong District Muslim Youth Association was held the other day to mourn the loss sustained by the nation at the sudden death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. The meeting adopted a resolution recording with great grief "the unexpected death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad who was a sturdy personality in Northern India."

HUNGER-STRIKE IN CALCUTTA JAIL.

It is understood that as a protest against curtailment of some privileges Dr. Narayan Chandra Roy, Dr. Bhopal Bose, Sj. Nripendra Chandra Chowdhury and a score of other political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail have been on hunger-strike since Monday last.

GRIEVANCES OF DETENUS.

Mr. Jitesh Chandra Guha Thakurata, Advocate, High Court, went the other day to the Presidency Jail for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Ajit Guha, B.A., Mr. Guha declined to have interviews until the grievances of the detenus were redressed.

HARIKISHEN'S EXECUTION.

The news of the execution of Harikishen resulting from the University outrage gave a shock to many people of Calcutta. As a protest against his execution a black flag demonstration was held on Wednesday last at Burrabazar. A procession carrying black flags was arranged by the Punjab Youth League. It started from the office of the League in Harrison Road and paraded many streets. At last it reached Tara Sundari Park where a condolence meeting was held. After the last song of Bhagat Singh had been sung by two ladies several ladies and gentlemen addressed the meeting.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The dates of the Bengal Provincial Nationalist Muslim Conference which was to be held on June 20, 21, have been changed. Dr. Ansari, the President-elect, who is proceeding to Simla in connection with the Bhopal conversations has wired from Bhopal requesting the conference authorities to postpone its session for a few days "in the national interests" and to hold it on the 27th and 28th instant. With this conference the Faridpur District Students' Conference which was to be held on the same dates has also postponed its session.

C. P. LETTER.

Separation Of Berar.

MAHATMAJI REQUESTED TO TAKE UP QUESTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 13.

The Governor of the Central Provinces has been pleased to order the publication of the Bill, to be introduced in the Central Provinces Legislative Council at its next session, with a view to amend the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912.

SEPARATION OF BERAR.

The question of separation of Berar opened by the President of the Berar Nationalist party is still being discussed both in the press and private discussions.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh has now addressed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to take up the question of Berar. In the communication Mr. Deshmukh states that the problems of Berar arises out of its peculiar legal position. Berar wishes to have a place in the Indian Constitution in its own right as every other Province in British India and not a place by courtesy as it has present. This is practicable in only one way and that is according to Mr. Deshmukh by constituting Berar into a separate Province as a Federating unit with full representation in its own right, after the manner of other Provinces in British India. He requests the Mahatma to take, if possible, Mr. N. S. Aney to the R. T. C. with the Congress delegation, to be specially in charge of this question.

In the mean time the Berar Provincial Conference which met recently at Khamgaon and over whom Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel presided has referred the Berar question to a committee to be convened by the president of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

One Babulal of Kamptee has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for illicitly distilling country liquor.

At a meeting of the tenants and landholders of the Betul district resolutions were passed requesting total remission of the rent and land revenue this year, advocating the grant of free grazing passes, better methods of helping the peasants, condemning forced "begar" and "rasad" and condemning alleged police excesses.

It is reported that two bombs exploded at Khandwa in the Nimar district. Fortunately nobody was seriously injured. Police are making enquiries.

About three hundred houses were burnt down in a village, Patan Savangi, near Nagpur by a fire, which started from a hut. There was fortunately no loss of human lives.

SPEEDY SOLUTION OF REPARATIONS QUESTIONS

Only Way To Save Germany.

ACTION BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE URGED.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 15.

Berlin.—"Only the speedy solution of the Reparations question will save Germany and other countries in Europe from revolutionary outbreaks and untold misery." This resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Centre Party, which was attended by Dr. Bruening. The meeting also appealed "to all for an earnest understanding among the people of the world" and to act before it was too late.—Reuter.

ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE.

Alleged Beating By Police.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, June 14.

News have come here from Morvi that the son of the manager of the Sugar factory has been arrested by the police authorities on the charge of stealing a coat. The police it is alleged beat him very severely. He was sent to the hospital in an unconscious condition and the matter is referred to the Thakore of Morvi. The public have declared a hartal for the last 4 days.

B. P. CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Prof. Alurkar & Mr. Alurkar Share First Two Prizes.

The following is the result of the Bombay Presidency Chess Championship tournaments held during May last, under the auspices of the Jolly Club, Poona. Figure in the brackets shows the number of points gained:—

Prof. V. D. Alurkar (8), Mr. B. D. Alurkar (8), Mr. V. K. Khadilkar (7½), Mr. Mhatskar, Pleader of Kolhapur (6½), Mr. Hosing (6), Mr. Narayanrao Joshi (5½), Mr. Mandlik, Advocate (5½) Mr. Malay (5½), Mr. Bhalachandra Mhatskar (5), Mr. G. G. Majumdar (4), Mr. Vaidya (3) and Mr. Kelkar, Pleader (1½).

The first five have been awarded prizes of Rs. 75, 50, 30, 20 and 15 respectively, and as there was tie among the first two players their prizes were distributed equally between them.

DISORDER AT CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

Some Members Walk Out.

THREAT OF STARTING RIVAL ORGANISATION.

KARACHI, June 14.

Disorderly and turbulent scenes were again witnessed at a meeting to-night of the District Congress Committee, Karachi and they culminated in a walkout by a section of the members, who threaten to start a rival Congress organisation. The meeting was held to elect office-bearers in the place of those whose election a fortnight ago was set aside.

About 30 policemen headed by two officers came on the scent to the surprise of those present, but after some parley with Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (in the absence of Mr. Narainda Bechar, the President) they withdrew to a short distance away.

The meeting first took up for consideration a resolution that the re-election should be held forthwith in anticipation of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee's sanction. After a heated discussion, the resolution was passed by a majority, thereupon Swami Govindanand with about 30 others walked out The meeting was however continued. Mr. Narainda Bechar was re-elected President and Messrs. Sidhwa and Siddiq and Kiki Ben, Vice-Presidents.

It is understood that Swami Govindanand proposes to establish another Congres Committee in the city, and also similar independent organisations in some other parts of Sind.—A. P.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" AT AHMEDABAD.

EXHORTS PEOPLE TO OBSERVE TRUCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who arrived this morning put up at Satyagraha Ashram visited the Gujarat Vidyapith in the noon.

Addressing a public meeting this evening in Congress compound he said that it was his desire to visit the Ashram and meet the Hindus and Muslims. He was merely a soldier, not a great leader and they should not expect learned discourse from him. What was he to say to the people of Gujarat who had responded to Mahatmaji's call and made immense sacrifices.

Referring to the part played by ladies during the fight, he said, that it grieved him most when he heard in jail the harsh treatment meted out to them and it set him thinking that it was shame for 35 crores of Indians.

Continuing he exhorted the Hindus and Muslims to strive for liberating India from bondage and not fall prey to a false propaganda carried on to divide them. He exhorted the people to observe the Truce and be prepared for future fight if no settlement was arrived at the R. T. Conference.

Briand On Franco-German Misundeirstanding.

LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—M. Briand, in a much-advertised speech at Gourdon, hoped that shortly the last Franco-German misunderstanding would disappear. "It won't be easy, but there is no reason to be discouraged."—Reuter.

BIJAPUR CLOTH MERCHANTS VIOLATE PLEDGE.

Vigorous Picketing Started

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, June 14.

As the cloth merchants there violated the pledge given in March not to import foreign and boycotted Indian cloth and keep under seal the undisposed of foreign cloth after 31st May, picketing of foreign cloth is vigorously going on since 11th instant.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt. Col. G. A. Clarke, Lt. Col. F. F. I. Kinsman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Inglis and Mr. and Mrs. P. McA. Stewart lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

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